Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 91.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1820. [NUMBER 1552.

Advertisement.

PROCLAMATION.

THE HON'BLE MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Governor of the Presidency of Bombay and the Territories Subordinate thereto, being about to proceed to Guzerat, is pleased to declare in council that during his stay in that province, he will exercise all the powers which are vested in him by law when in Council at the Presidency; the different authorities in the Province of Guzerat. civil & military, are therefore hereby required to yield ready and implicit obedience to all such orders and instructions as the Hon'ble the Governor may deem proper to issue.

The administration at the presidency will, in the Governor's absence, be conducted by the remaining members of the Government, His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir CHARLES COLVILLE G. C. B. officiating as Acting President, and is as such to exercise the accustomed Military Command of the Garrison, and the whole executive powers of that Office, in it's different Departments.

All Official Correspondence is to be carried on, and the resolutions of Government are still to be passed, as during the absence of the Governor from the presidency in the years 1797 and 1800, in the name of the Governor in Council.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
23d of February 1820.

Ceylon Government.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the term within which proposals will be received for the purchase of rejected Cinnamon under the Government Advertisement bearing date the 7th June 1819, and which is of the following tenor:—

Notice is hereby given, that until the 31st day of March 1820, proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Secretary of the Government of Ceylon for the purchase of all such Cinnamon of the produce of that Island, as may be rejected annually by the Inspectors on the part of the Hon'ble East India Company, as too coarse for the English Market, for the term of five years including 1820, and which may be computed to be from one to two hundred thousand pounds weight each year.

The person purchasing this Cinnamon, from the Ceylon Government, must give Bonds to the Crown in a penalty of two Shillings Sterling per pound that the said Cinnamon shall not with the privity of the purchaser, be transported to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope.

The tenders must specify the rate of payment per pound, to be made either in Ceylon on delivery, or to the Agents of the Ceylon Government at Madras or Bengal.

By His Excellency's Command
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.
Chief Secretary. to Government.

Is extended to the 10th April next, but that the period for which the contract will be made is limited to three years viz. The Cinnamon really for delivery immediately and that of the Seasons 1821 & 1822.

The other Conditions contained in the above Advertisement are to be considered as of full force, and necessary to be attended to in preparing the Tenders.

By Command of the Lieut. Governor,
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.
Chief Secretary. to Government.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Colombo 3d Feb. 1820.

Advertisement.

For Sale,

AT THE

Bombay Tavern

Ware-House.

JUST imported Bengal Humps and Tongues, Pigs Cheeks, Cheroots, likewise Nutmeg Oil in Pints.

Bombay, March 1.

Bombay to Wit,

Ismaeljee Randeeree,

IN THE

Central Market.

BEGS to solicit the Lovers of Excellent Cream Cheese for their Patronage. It is made of any shape or size, and can be furnished at a very short notice.

N. B. No connection with any other house.

Bombay, March 1.

For Public Sale.

IN THE

Marine Yard

On Monday the 6th. March.

PRECISELY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

THE BRIG.

COUNTESS OF LOUDON.

ARRIVED on the 24th of January last from the West Coast of Sumatra of about 210 Tons Burthen, Coppered up to the Bends, built of Teak at Coringa, and a new Vessel, now lying off the Castle, where she may be inspected from half past nine in the Morning till five in the Evening and is well found in stores; the Conditions will be made know at the time of Sale, and an Inventory of her stores may be seen at the Office of Jehangier and Nowrojee Nesservanjee, or by application to the Commander on Board.

Bombay, March 1.

Notice,

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT three Chests of Piece Goods, imported by the Ann, Capt. Dickie, are now laying at the Custom House and may be received on producing the Bills of Lading, to Messrs. Pope, Hamilton, & Co. The Chests are marked C. H. Nos. 76, 77, & 87.

There is also a direction in the Guzeratee Language on the Chests.

Bombay, March 1.

ખબર·ફીમાંથી·આપીકિચને·

કાપડની· 3 પેટી·શી·બંગાલેથી·આ વેલીછે·વાંકાણ·નાંયે·કિન·કપતાન કીકી·વાલામધે*તેપેટીઓ·માંડવીઓ· મુકેલીછે*અને·તેપેટી·ઉપર· C. H. ફિીતની·નીશાની·કીચેલીછે·અને·તેની· ઉપર· ૭૬ ના૦ ૭૭ ના૦ ૮૭ નો· આંક·માંડેલાછે*અને·તેપેટીઓ·ઉપર·કાં ઈ·ચુનરાતીઓ·લખેલુંખીછે·તેપેટીઓની શતમી·તેની પાશેફિીતે·મી૦પોપ·ત થા·ફેમીલટનની·કમપનીને·આપીને·પે ટીઓ·લઇનાર્ઈ*

તા૦ ૨૯ મી·ફેબ્રવારી· શને· ૧૮૨૦

Advertisement.

J. C. GAMA,

Druggist.

BEGS to acquaint his Customers, and the Public, that he has received per *Mulgrave Castle*, his commissioned assortment of fresh Medecines, amongst which are the undermentioned Patent articles, viz:—

Medecines, &c. &c.

Velnoes Vegetable Syrup, Cheltenham Salts, refined Epsom Salts, best cold drawn Castor Oil, Soda Powder, calcined Magnesia, Bark Powder, Russian Oil, Macassar Oil, Peppermint, Paregoric, Tolu, and Magnesia Lozenges, Soothing Syrup, Roache's Embrocation, Pomade Divine, Opodeldoc, Cundel's Balsam, King's Odontolgic, Dalby's Carminative, Spt. Lavender, Ether, Huxham's Tincture Bark, Ginger Powder, Cream of Tartar, Camomile Flowers, Tapioca, Ess. Peppermint, Cordial Peppermint, and Anniseed, Hoffman's Drops, Fowler's Solution, Ess. Ginger, Spermaceti, Castile Soap, vegetable Tooth Powder, Shaw's Ointment, Court and Corn Plasters, Hunt's, Dixon's, and Anderson's, Pills, Hooper's Female Pills, Tapioca Anodyne Necklaces, Spilsbury's Drops, Vancouver's Cement, Brandy Bitter's, Balm of Quito, Salt of Bark, Salt of Lemons, Black Drops, Haarlem Drops, Norris's Fever Drops, Balsam of Gilead, Tincture Rhatany, Jesuits Drops, Coley's Cream, refined Liquorice, Camomile Drops, Cephalic and Asarabacca Snuff, and all sorts of Drugs, and Chemical Compositions.

Instruments, &c. &c.

Best Silver Cases of Pocket Instruments, Tooth Instruments, cases of Scalpels, Lancets, spring and plain Horse Fleams of different blades, Horse Lancets, Horse Purging Balls, Drenching Horns, Castrating Clams, Blood Sticks, Silk Bag Trusses, Horse Syringes, Elastic Syringes for Infants, Mahogany Family Medecine Boxes of sizes, Scales, and Weights, Glass, Marble, and Wedgewood Mortars and Pestles, Bougies, Drawing Knives, Pickers, Searchers, Veterinary Pocket Instruments, round and square Stopper'd Bottles, graduated Measures of sizes, plain and screw Cupping Glasses, Sucking Bottles, Reece's Medical Guides and Dictionaries, Buchan's Domestic Medecine, White's Farriery, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Orders from Gentlemen residing at Out-stations, will be thankfully received through their Friends and Agents at this place, and not otherwise.

Bombay, March 1.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS,

John Yeates,

BEGS to inform the Public in general that in consequence of the present *Holiday's*, his Auction Sale is postponed untill Friday next; when a variety of Goods, and Liquors, will be put up.

ALSO,

A Bengal Buggy, a neat Tonjon for a Lady, and two Saddle Horses.

Apollo-House, March 1.

FOR SALE

at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Advertisement.

Asiatic Department.

OF

The Calcutta Journal,

(PRICE 5 RUPEES PER MONTH.)

IN compliance with the repeated solicitations of those who are desirous of sending the Asiatic portion of the Journal to England, unincumbered with the European matter which it would be unnecessary to send back to that Country, these two portions are now separated from each other and the Asiatic sheets which include the general News of India Correspondence, Original communications in prose and verse Government orders Domestic Occurrences, Shipping and Commercial Notices &c. are bound up in Monthly Numbers, including also all the Engravings which relate to subjects treated of, therein, and the Indexes of the Regular Volumes.

Gentlemen in the Interior of India whether under the Presidencies of Bengal Madras or Bombay, who are desirous of embracing this opportunity of sending to their Friends at home, a complete and unbroken series of Asiatic Intelligence, may have the Numbers of the Asiatic Department of the Calcutta Journal, forwarded to the address of any one residing in London, by communicating their wishes to that effect, either to that Editor or to Messrs. Binny & Co. at Madras, or the Proprietor's Agent Mr. Richardson, Bookseller Cornhill London, and delivered free of all charges beyond the Monthly Subscription of Five Rupees. (3)

Reels' Bakery.

Mr. J. BLAIR,

BEGS leave to inform his Customers that the Average Price of Wheat is 35 Rupees, per Candy, and the best New Wheat 38 Rupees per Candy.

The following Prices of Bread according to the Schedule of rates is:—

Fine Bread 13 oz.	Reas 60 each.
Second Do.	52 do.
S. Brown Do.	32 do.
Cakes, Muffins and Rolls.	30 do.

Bombay. March 1.

Messrs. Boyce & Co.

BEG to notify that in consequence of the Hindoo Holidays they have been hitherto unable to get their Investment per Mulgrave Castle on shore, but they trust, that as those holidays are now over, they will be enabled to exhibit their Articles by Saturday next and general lists of their Stores with prices affixed, are in preparation, they expect that by the end of the week to have them ready for distribution.

Bombay, March 1, 1820.

NOTICE.

The Gazette Office

Memorandum Book

AND

Sheet Almanack,

FOR

1820.

ARE READY

For Delivery

PRICE 1 RUPEE EACH.

GENERAL ORDERS.

y the Honorable the Governor in Council,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 17*th* FEBRUARY 1820.

MR. Henry Sandwith Cadet for this Presidency having reported his arrival at Bombay, is admitted on the Establishment from the date of his arrival on the 31st ultimo.

19th February 1820.

The following appointments and promotions are made by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

1st Battalion Foot Artillery.

Lieutenant William Jacob to be Adjutant and Quarter Master vice Lyons resigned,—Date of appointment 18th February, 1820.

4th Regiment N. Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) D. Wilson to be Captain of a Company vice Knight deceased,—Date of Rank 15th February 1820.

6th Regiment N. Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) J. H. Dunsterville to be Captain of a company vice Whitehill deceased, Date of Rank 6th February 1820.

21st February 1820.

The following promotions and alterations are made by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

8th Regiment N. Infantry.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Charles LeMaitre to be Captain of a Company in succession to Crew deceased,—Date of Rank 31st January 1820.

Medical Department.

Mr. Surgeon Jukes to be Superintending Surgeon vice Cruso deceased,—11th November 1819.

Mr. Surgeon Robertson to be Superintending Surgeon consequent to the Hon'ble Court's orders promulgated in Government Order of the 13th November last,—13th do. do.

Assistant Surgeon G. Gordon to be Surgeon vice Cruso deceased,—Date of Rank 11 do. do.

Assistant Surgeon Wallace to be Surgeon in succession to Jukes appointed Superintending Surgeon,—do. do. do.

Assistant Surgeon Patton, to be Surgeon in succession to Robertson appointed Superintending Surgeon 13th do. do.

22d Februdry, 1820.

Lieutenant John Reynolds, of the 2d Bat. 1st Regiment Native Infantry is appointed to act as Sub Assistant Commissary at Baroda until further orders.

23d February 1820.

The Hon'ble the Governor in council approves of the six companies from the 1st Battalion of the 1st Grenadier Regiment and 2d Battalion of the 10th Regiment having been formed into a Battalion by Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, and confirms the appointments of Captain Gilchrist of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment to command, and of Lieutenant and Adjutant Adamson, of the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment to officiate as Adjutant to the corps; appointments to have effect from the 28th of January last.

The Governor in Council also confirms the appointment of Serjeant Major Bird, to the situation of Line Serjeant to the Field detachment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, from same date.

24th February, 1820.

Lieutenant Inglis of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment is appointed to the command of the Guicowar's contingent in Malwa.

By Order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—February 25th Lieut. A. T. Reid, 6th Regiment from Poonah.

Do 26th Lieut. Col. Robert, Scot Madras E. Regt. from Mhow.

Do. do. Lieut. Wm. H. Foy, Artillery, from Kattyawar.

DEPARTURES.—February 21st Lieut. G. Yeadell, Artillery, to Seroor.

Do. do. H. Reynolds, Commissary, to Baroda.

Do. do. Col. J. C. McClintock, 1st | 3d Regt. to Konkan.

Do. 29th Major W. A. Frazer, 1st | 10th Regt. to General Prizlers Camp.

Do. do. Assistant Surgeon A. Stevinson,, 2d—3d M. N. I.

CAPE TOWN.

MARKET PRICES of the undermentioned ARTICLES, to the 9th Dec. 1819.

Aloes, per lb.	from	8¼	to	10	Stvs.
Barley, per Muid,	——	4½	..	5	Rds.
Beams, per piece,	——	10	..	11	...
Beans, per Muid,	——	10	..	20	...
Butter, per lb.	——	17	..	28	Stvs.
Brandy, per Leaguer,	——	173	..	180	Rds.
Berry Wax, per lb.	——	16	..	18	Stvs.
Chaff, per 10 Sacks,	——	48	..	50	Rds.
Charcoal, per Sack,	——	1¼	..	1½	...
Cheese, Cape, per lb.	——	12	..	24	Stvs.
Elephants Teeth, per lb.	——	1¼	..	1½	Rds.
Feathers, Ostrich, per piece,	——	¾	..	2	...
Bed, per lb.	——	1¾	..	2	...
Flour, fine, per 100 lbs.	——	10	..	12	...
Fruits, dry, Almonds, per m.	——	1½	..	2	...
Apples, per lb.	——	16	..	28	Stvs.
Apricots, per do.	——	10	..	12	...
Walnuts, per 100,	——	16	..	18	...
Pears, per lb.	——	2	..	6	...
Peaches, per do.	——	4	..	10	...
Raisins, per do.	——	8	..	12	...
Figs, per do.	——	16	..	18	...
Hay, per 100 lbs.	——	2½	..	3	Rds.
Honey, per lb.	——	16	..	18	Stvs.
Indian Corn, per Muid,	——	7	..	9	Rds.
Lemon Juice, per half Aum,	——	12	..	16	...
Lentils, per Muid,	——	20	..	25	...
Lime, Shell, per half Aum,	——	2½	..	2½	...
Stone, per ditto,	——	1½	..	2	...
Oats, per Muid,	——	3⅜	..	3⅜	...
Onions, per Muid,	——	10	..	12	...
Oranges, per 100,	——	4	..	5½	...
Peas, per Muid,	——	10	..	19⅞	...
Pigs, fattened, per head,	——	18	..	20	...
unfattened, per ditto,	——	7	..	9	...
Sucking, per ditto,	——	2½	..	4	...
Planks, per foot,	——	9	..	10	Stvs.
Potatoes, per Muid,	——	6	..	12	Rds.
Poultry, Hens, per piece,	——	1	..	1½	...
Ducks & Muscovy					
ditto, per ditto,	——	1½	..	2	...
Geese, per ditto,	——	1½	..	2	...
Turkeys, per ditto,	——	3½	..	4½	...
Rye, per Muid,	——	5	..	5½	...
Salt, per Muid,	——	4	..	6	...
Skins, Tiger, Lion, & Ostrich,					
per piece,	——	5	..	10	...
dry Ox Hides, per do.	——	4	..	4½	...
do. Buck Skins, per do.	——	1	..	1½	...
Soap, per lb.	——	17	..	21	Stvs.
Sole Leather, per half Hide,	——	5	..	6	Rds.
Straw, per 16 Sacks,	——	18	..	20	...
Suet or Tallow, per lb.	——	12	..	15½	Stvs.
Tobacco, per lb.	——	14	..	16	...
Vinegar, per Leaguer,	——	60	..	72	Rds.
Wheat, per 10 Muids,	——	80	..	101	...
Wine (ordinary) per Leaguer,	——	80	..	90	...
Wool, Sheep, per lb.	——	¾	..	1¼	...
Lambs, per do.	——		..	55	Stvs.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to Senex for his hint; we find it as he states in our Gazette of the 29th July 1818, & lament that the (Literary Club of Central India) has made no further progress. We should however be more obliged to Senex, if he would send something that we could publish, for though his advice & hints, are excellent, we profit alone by them; at any rate we hope for their continuance, and beg to assure him that he has our best wishes and grateful thanks.

We beg to return our best thanks to our correspondent at Surut for his kind communication.

We cannot answer the Queries of T. M. concerning the difference of the rate of Postage, as levied at Poonah and at Bombay, but we have little doubt, but that on proper representation, it would be immediately rectified.

We have just received Z. Y's favor which shall certainly appear in our next and hope he will not fail to send us the catastrophe.

M. E's favors will be most acceptable and he may rely on every assistance in our power.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 1st. MARCH, 1820.

The Mulgrave Castle, from England the 19th September, anchored in the Harbour on Thursday last, we have of course nothing new by her, but in the way of detail we have abundance though not on the most pleasing subjects.

In looking over the account of the Markets for September, we find Surat Cotton rated from 8 to 13d, yet we find, the stock of East India Cotton in hand amounted on the 14th September to no less than 175,000 Bales. A very extensive Sale, was declared for the 1st of October.

We have made some extracts from a new and well arranged paper entitled the "Correspondent for India," which we think is admirably calculated to answer the purpose intended. Its principles are moderate, and doctrines sound, and if it can hold free from parties we think it probable that it will soon attain a fair circulation.

Some days ago the kindness of a Friend favoured us with an armfull, of French Pamphlets, most of them of a political tendency, and though much pleased with some of them, yet we have been more surprised at the liberty with which their effusions are suffered to issue from the Press. At the commencement of the year 1819, a new periodical publication made its appearance, under the title of the "*Postscript*," the Editor of which, in a long-winded *Prospectus*, promises that his paper shall eclipse all those of his co-temporaries, "every part of this paper;" he says, may be considered as a letter written to his subscribers, in fulfilment of the engagements entered into with them, to furnish them with the earliest news, both foreign and domestic, and also, to indicate to them at the moment of publication, the works which the writers consecrate, to the Sciences, Arts, and Literature in general, and also, those concerning the different branches of the administration, and political œconomy.

The adjourned Sessions commence this day before the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder.

Commercial.—The accounts from China are by no means satisfactory, Cottons were much depressed in price, by the arrival of Bengal Ships, and of Americans with India Cotton, added to which the crops in the Western provinces had been most abundant.

A temporary dispute had arisen with the Hong merchants, but which was likely to be settled in a few days.

We copy the following paragraph from the India Gazette of the 7th February as we considered it interesting to our commercial readers.

We have received a letter from a friend in England, dated the 12th of August, in which it is stated, that the Company would not take up any large ships to proceed to India, the ensuing season; but that in October, tenders were to be invited for freight on vessels of the description lately employed in the free trade with this Country: and that the tonnage required, would nearly occupy all the Free Traders, which have recently been navigated between India and England. The whole of the regular Bengal ships were to be sent direct to China. The ships to be freighted for India were to be commanded and officered by persons to be appointed by the owners, without any other qualification, than that the commander shall have been one voyage to India, in some capacity as a mariner. This arrangement has excited a considerable sensation among the officers who have hitherto belonged to the Company's regular shipping establishment; and it is expected that many of them will be entirely thrown out of employ, as they will not be disposed to serve under such persons as are likely to be appointed to the command of the freighted ships: and it is expected, that these ships will be taken up for about 10 or 11£ per ton, the rate of freight, will not admit of an expensive establishment of officers. It is also stated in the letter alluded to, that the trad to China and the Eastward is likely to be partially opened, to private ships from England. The Company will retain the exclusive trade between China and Great Britain; but free traders are to be placed on the same footing with the Americans and to be permitted to proceed to China and the Eastern "Islands, to load for any part of the world, "the United Kingdom excepted." It is added, that this measure was considered to be certain of adoption, during the then ensuing meeting of Parliament, and that several extensive Shipping Owners, were actually negotiating with mercantile houses on the continent, for entering largely into speculations, with reference to the expected arrangement. We submit these observations to our readers, on the mere authority of our correspondent's communication.

Letters from the Southern parts of Guzerat mention that the cotton plants have been so much injured by the cold weather in the middle of last month that the gatherings of this season will be the most scanty ever recollected.

The festival of Hulee began some days ago ended on the Full Moon yesterday; this is the only fact, that interferes with this festival being considered as that of the vernal season as it appears to be guided by the Moon; whereas it has been understood to have been celebrated, at the Equinox and to have corresponded with the Jemshid Nowroze of the Persians.

This festival lasts 15 days, and all the different sects, appear to enjoy the fun, here you see the grave Mahomedan, the speculative Parsee, and the insidious Brahmin, all join the sports of the day, the grand business of which is to play off practical jokes, to send people on ridiculous errands, and throw about the Gulal,* and the juice of the † Pallas and Parung; each day is more riotous and noisy than the other, and every sect of Hindoos have some peculiar ceremonies, all ridiculous and many obscene; all however sacrifice freely to the Jolly God, the lower casts so freely, that many lay about in the streets and highways. We hope next week to be enabled to give some rational account, of the origin of this festival, and shall be very thankful for any communication on this subject.

* Gulal, (a red powder) made from the roots of some species of Marrantia, imported from the Malabar coast; under the name of Koa, and coloured with Sapan wood; the manufacture of this powder commences in November, and vast quantities are made in Bombay, for the purpose of this festival.

† Pallas is a large Tree, of the Genus Robinia, the flowers though not so highly painted as those of the Parung yet contain more colouring matter,

Parung a beautiful crimson flower, which is always in full bloom at this time of the year, and is worthy of remark, for like the Nag Champa the tree is covered with flowers, but entirely destitute of leaves; during the rains, it is reversed, for then it is full of leaves without a single flower.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and NAVAL REPORT.

The Ships ordered to be built at this port for H. M. Service, are as follows:—

Ganges,	-	84 building.
Asia,	-	84
Bombay,	-	84
Manilla,	-	46
Madegascar,	-	46

The building of Ships for H. M's. Service at Cochin has succeeded beyond expectation, the two 24 gun Ships are in a state of forwardness, and a Schooner nearly ready for launching.

The Margaret and Frances, Lieut. Phillip Maughan, one of the ships of the China survey entered the harbour on Saturday last, from China the 31st December. The Investigator had proceeded to Bengal with Despatches.

The Grab Bombay Merchant, who sailed hence on the 22d instant, bound to Mocha, was towed into the harbour on Saturday evening by the H. C. Ship Margaret & Frances, having lost her top-masts, and received other damage.

The Carmarthen, Capt. James Ross, will proceed in prosecution of her voyage to London direct, on Thursday next.

The Mulgrave Castle, fell in with H. M's. Ship Minden, off Ceylon, on the 1st of February.

There are two French Ships at Mahè loading Pepper for Europe.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—February 24th Ship Mulgrave Castle (Free Trader,) James Ralph, from London, 19th Sep.

Do. 26 Grab Brig Bombay Marchant, H. W. Hyland from Sea, 22d Feb.

Do. do. Ship Cambridge T. R. Toussaint, from China 23d December.

Do. do. H. Company's Ship Margeret and Frances, Lieut. Philip Maughan from China 31st Dec

Do. 28th Brig Howlee Luxmee, Nacqndah, Komahroo, from Bengal 15th Dec.

Ship Reliance M. Pike from Muscat the 21st February. no News; Left the Catherin and Liverpool at Muscat.

PASSENGERS.

Per Mulgrave Castle.—Captain Burn, 4th Regt Capt. J. Mack, B. M. Messrs. Watkins, Carr, Parker, Marshall, Cummings, McIntosh, Hennell, Brown, Westley, *Cadets;* Mrs. Westley, and Child.

Per Margeret Frances.—Mrs. Manghan, and Child.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 22d Ship Palmer, E. C. Kemp to Madras and Calcutta.

Do. 23d Ship Khabaras, Nacqudah Walle Daoud, to Mangalore.

Do. 26th Ship Bombay Merchant, Gilson Rowe, to Bengal.

Do. Ship Ann, Robert Dickie, to Malabar Coast, and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.—By Ann, Captain P. Fearon.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Carmarthen, for London.
Ship Kusrovie, for Bussorah.
Ship Rehmanee, for do.
Ship Biramgore, for China.
Ship Angelica, for Persian Gulph.
Ship Sophie, for France.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Cruizer.
Nautilus, Margaret and Frances.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Minerva Grab, Biramgore, Charlotte, Jane Brig, Ahmudy, Kusrovie, Castlereagh, Lowjee, Sulimany, Helen, Ahmudy Snow, Good Success, Cumbrian, Ketch Biramgore, Ann, Prime Brig, Angelica, Lovely Tish, Grab By. Merchant.

BENGAL.

Hibernia, Cambridge.

FREE TRADERS.

Carmarthen, John Palmer, Orpheus, Malgrave castle.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.

Trial, Cochin, Prime, Fox.

PORTUGUZE.

Caçadore, Caroline, St. Antonio, Brig.

ARABS.

Rehmanee, Howlee Luxmee.

MADRAS.

Catherine, Dotterel, Brigs Reliance.

PINANG.

Countess of Loudon, Ganges, Brigs.

FRENCH.

Sophie.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

FEBRUARY.—1st Ship Pilot, Samuel Ousen, from Columbo 30th November and Point de Galle the 15th December.

Do. 2d Ship Auspicious, James Neish, from Batavia 1st Dec. Minto 13th Dec. Malacca 2d July, Penang 14th July.

Do. 4th Ship Daphne, H. Mettison, from New South Wales 21st November and Collingapatam 24th January.

Do. Portuguese Brig Confiance, J. Pereira, from Macoa 20th Dec.

Do. 5th Portuguese Ship Barretto, Jun. J. V. de Almeida, from Macao 4th Jan. Sincapore and Malacca 16th Jan.

OFF CALCUTTA.

JAN.
30 The Mary.
FEB.
1. The Ganges.
2. The Glorioso, at Boloo Ghaut.—The Essex.

PASSENGERL.

Per Glorioso from Bombay.—Mr. J. M. Gonsalves.

Colombo.

Captain E. S. Lechmere, Lieut. P. S. Wiggens, Lieut. H. McFarquhar, Assistant Surgeon W. McNally, Assistant Surgeon C. S. Curling, and two hundred and fifty-two Native Troops of the Ceylon Auxiliary Force.

Per Pilot from Colombo.—Lieut. Col. Griffiths, Captain Oliver, Captain Decluzeau, Lieut. Mayver, Lieut. MacGrath, Lieut. Fitz-Gerald, Assistant Surgeon Philips, and 216 Troops and Followers 1st Ceylon Vol. Batt.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship Mellish, H. Beecher, for London, via Madras and Cape in 2 or 3 days.

Ship Briton, J. Brodie, for ditto ditto in 3 or 4 days.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

JANUARY.—30th H. C. Chartered Ship Kingston, W. A. Bowen, for England, via St. Helena.

FEB. 2d Portuguese Ship Rozalia, M. J. de Freitos, to complete her Cargo for Lisbon.

Do. 3d American Ship George T. West for Salem.

Do. Ship City of Edinburgh, W. Wiseman, for London.

Do. 5th Ship Princess Charlotte, J. McKean, for Liverpool.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The Indiana.
The Medway, and
The Lloyds.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 5th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—The Fort William and Prince Blucher.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Passed down,—The Sophia and Kingston.
Passed up,—The Daphne and Portuguese Brig Confiance.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remains,—The H. C. Ship Thomas Grenville.

SAUGUR.

Remains,—The Hope.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 12, Ship Albion, Chas. Welter, from Calcutta 26th Jan. and Masulipatam 7th February.

Do. Ship Medway, B. Wright, from Calcutta 1st February.

Do. 14, Ship Agincourt, Thos. Foreman, from Trincomalie.

Do. Ship Lord Wellington, L. Wasse, from do. 7th February.

Do. Brig Emile, (French) F. Gantin, from Pondicherry 9th February;

Do. 15, Ship Harriet, Captain Studd, from Bombay 15th Jan. and Quilon 24th January.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 13, Brig Covelong, J. P. Gandart, for Penang.

Do 14, Ketch Jane, Sarang, for Vizagapatam and Calingapatam.

Do. 15, Ship Lady. Flora, F. Balston, for Calcutta.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 1st H. M. S. Nautilus, Capt. J. T. Chapmen, from Algoa Bay, 24th Oct.

Do. 2d Dutch Ship Jan Cornely, Jacob Duyff, from Texel, 8th August, for Batavia.

Do. 4th, French Brig Les Trois Sœurs, J. Auger, from Bourbon, 3d Oct. for Nantz.

Do. 6th English Brig Peace, J. Walker, from Simon's Bay 2d Nov. for this place and England.

Do. 7th English Ship Loyalty, Wm. Herne, from Bombay 1st Sept. for Liverpool.

Do. 8th English Ship Lord Melville, J. Wetherall, from Calcutta 14th June, and Trincomalie 11th Sept. for London.

Do. do. English Ship Calcutta, J. Stroyan, from Calcutta, 7th Aug. for Liverpool.

Do. do. H. C. Schooner St. Helena, J. Atkinson, from St. Helena, 14th Oct.

Do 9th Dutch Ship Henrietta Elizabeth, H. C. Christians, from Batavia 19th Sept. for Amsterdam.

Do. do. English Ship Caledonia, E. B. Roberts, from Calcutta 21st Aug. for London.

Do. do. American Brig Edward, Geo. Little, from Batavia 19th Sept. for Baltimore.

Do. do. Dutch Ship Clara, Wm. Stent, from Do. 13th Sept. for Antwerp.

Do 15th H. M. Ship Nautilus, Capt. J. F. Chapmen, from Simon's Bay 13th Nov. for St. Helena.

Do. do. English Brig Wellington, J. Sinclair, from Table Bay 12th Nov. for St. Helena and Mauritius.

Do. do. English Ship Flora, Wm. Gillet, from Calcutta 6th Aug.

Do. 16th English Brig Isis, R. W. Peirce, from Gravesend 13th July,

Do. 18th English Brig Adolphus, Andrew Carr, from Knysna 15th Nov. for Simon's Bay.

Do. 19th Dutch Ship Catherine Theodozio, G. Ivan Walge, from Texel 18th Aug. for this place.

Do. 20th English Brig Perseverance, John Amber, from St. Helena 25th Oct.

Do. 21st English Brig Alacrity, H. Huntly, from Surabaya 1st Oct. for ditto.

Do. 22d English Ship Rockingham, Geo Waugh, from Downs 11th Sept. for ditto.

Do. 24th English Ship Isabella, J. Wallis, from Madras 1st Sept. for London.

Do. do. English Brig Queen, J. Graham, from Simon's Bay 22d Nov.

Do. 27th English Ship Aurora, Percy Earl, from Madras 3d Oct. for London.

Do. 28th English Ship Hyperion, Wm. Lashley, from Calcutta 31st Aug. for London.

Do. 29th H. C. Ship Katherine, Wm. Knox, from Madras 10th Oct. for ditto.

DEC. 3d—French Ship Indienne, A. S. Plaissard, from Bourdeaux 6th Sept. for Bombay.

Do. do. English Whaler, Sisters, R. M. Aile, from Portsmouth 9th Sept. for Timor.

Do. do. English Brig Venus, G. Kilgour, from Calcutta 6th Aug. for this place.

Do. do. English Ship Elizabeth, Wm. Ostler, from Calcutta 6th Sept. for London.

Do 4th English Brig, British Colony, Wm. Scott, from Lymington 9th Sept. for this place.

General Register of Marriages Births, and Deaths.

MARRIAGE.—On the 23d instant by the Reverend Mr. Wade, A. M. Senior Chaplain. Thomas Crawford Esq. of the Royal Navy, commanding the Angelica of this port, to Miss Anne Caroline Newton, the only surviving daughter of Mr. D. Newton.

BIRTHS.—At Dhoolia, in Kandeish, on the 19th ultimo the Lady of Captain Briggs, Political Agent, of a Son and Heir.

On the 26th Instant, the wife of Mr. W. Wesencraft of a daughter.

[redacted]

DEATH.—On the 26th of last month, at Poonah, in the 32d year of his age, Capt. Samuel Hallifax, Deputy Adjutant General to the Poonah Division of the Army, most sincerely and justly regretted by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The premature death of this amiable man and excellent officer, is deeply deplored by an extensive circle of friends by whom he was beloved and repected for the uniform, rectitude of his conduct in every station of life, a generous obliging disposition, engaging manners, and social habits—he was a dutiful affectionate Son, a sincere friend, and a good man.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 10th instant, in St. Anna's Church, at Vizagapatam, by the Revd. Padre Celestino Joao Paes, Mr. A. D. McIntosh, Writer in the Zillah Court, to Miss Leonora, Madeira, Daughter of Mr. T. G. Madeira, Merchant at that place.

On the 29 ultimo, Mr. B. Hyppolite, to Mrs. Ann Seman.

BIRTHS.—On the 18th ultimo, at Delhee, at the house of Lieut. Rideout, of the Pioneers, the Lady of Thomas Theophilus Metcalfs, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

On the 27th ultimo, the Lady of J. Kelly, Esq. of a Son.

At Howrah, on the 31st ultimo, Mrs. P. Foster, of a Son.

On the 24th ultimo, Mrs. W. D'M. Senaes, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 14 ultimo, Mr. Benjamin Gray, Organ- builder,—aged 42 years.

On the 26th ultimo, Mr. David Doughty, late an Examiner in the Public Department—aged 40 years.

On the 28th ultimo, Mrs. Helen Smith, Wife of Mr. Robert Smith—aged 23 years.

At Berhampore, on the 26th ultimo, the infant son of Lieut. Wolfe, H. M. 56th Regt.

In Camp at Kunner, of fever, on the evening of the 31st December 1819, Lieut. W. Eyles, senior Officer in charge of the 2d Batt. 15th Regt. N. I.

At Vepery, on the evening of the 15th Jan. the infant Son of Captain P. Davie 2d Batt. 24th Regt. N. I.—aged 9 days.

MADRAS,

MARRIAGE.—At the Presidency on the 16th Instant, H. B. Oakes, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Miss Harriet Macdonald.

BIRTHS.—At Vellore, on the 5th Instant, the Lady of Capt. Thomas Samuel Watson, of a still born Daughter.

At Pursewankum, on the 12th Instant, at Mr. Joseph Taylor's house Mrs. W. Taylor, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On Friday last the 11th February, three days after having undergone a medical operation, for an abscess in the liver, which he bore with pious resignation and Christian fortitude, Alexander Stewart, Esq Surgeon, and Secretary of the Medical Board, Fort St. George.—By his premature death, the Service has lost a most meritorious and faithful zealous Officer, and society one of its brightest ornaments.—His demise will be deplored by all—and more so by those, who have appreciated his worth his warm and disinterested friendship—his hospitality—his suavity of manners—his mild and pleasing disposition—and withal, his noble and honorable principles—This humble tribute of respect to his revered memory, is paid by one, who can never cease lamenting the irreparable loss he has sustained, in the departure of so valued a friend!

At Goory, on the 5th Instant, on his route to the Southward, James M. Young, Esq. Assistant Surgeon of the 1st. Bat. 15th Regt. N. I.

On the evening of the 18th Instant, at Moorasanhully, Lieutenant Fitzgerald of H. M. 59d Regiment (while on its march from Trichinopoly no Betiary,) A. young man of amiable disposition pleasing manners and graceful exterior—whose premature dissolution has imparted one uniform sensation of sorrow to a numerous Society.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Saturday, February 5, 1820.

BUY.		SELL.
0 14	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation, *(discount.)*	1 2

FEB. 7.

The 2nd Battalion 1st Native Infantry marched from Saugor on the 14th ultimo, for Pertaubghur, which it reached on the 15th instant. The temperature of the atmosphere during the march was pretty low—the lowest state of the thermomenter being 30 or two degrees below the freezing point.—[*Hurk.*

The advices from Malta, brought by the *Fort William*, are extremely discouraging in a mercantile point of view. Complaints of ill assorted Cargoes from this country, are the most prevalent, and conjectures are afloat, that the *direct passage act* would be repealed. [*Hurk.*

FEBRUARY, 8.

Yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, a ship, called the *Currim Bux*, laying off the Burrah Bazar Ghaut, and belonging to natives, although sailing under English colours, was observed to be on fire. The gentlemen who first repaired to her, in order to render assistance, found nobody on board, but the fire had gained such strength below, that no expectation of extinguishing it, so as to save the ship, could be entertained. Measures were therefore taken immediately to transport her to some situation where she might be consumed without the chance of injuring any other vessel. Some difficulty occurred in doing so, as she was moored with an iron cable clinched to the main mast. This was, however, at last cut, and the Bankshall boats, which had by that time gathered round her succeeded in towing her towards Howrah, where she was secured off Mr. Smith's Yard, so as to remove the apprehension of any danger that might have been experienced by other vessels in her vicinity.

We have not been able to ascertain the origin of the fire, nor can we hazard our opinion, whether it arose from accident or design; however, we have pleasure in stating, that the conduct of the Marine Department on the occasion, from the Master-Attendant downwards, including all whose duty it was more particularly to render assistance, was in the highest degree meritorious; and, although it did not come under our own observation, we are warranted in reporting, from the observation of others, that the exertions and activity of the Master-Attendant and of the Harbour-master were eminently conspicuous, and rendered the service a matter of easy execution, which might have been otherwise attended with no small difficulty and danger. Capt. Collie was equally active on the occasion, and the exertions of the gentlemen belonging to the ship-building establishments at Howrah, entitle them to the greatest credit. Too much praise indeed cannot be bestowed on those who, by the promptitude and judgment with which they directed their efforts, averted the destruction that threatened the ships at the upper moorings, and confined the conflagration to the vessel which it had already overpowered, before its existence was generally known in the vicinity.

Hurkaru.

The five Persian students, sent into this country for improvement by their Prince, have embarked to return home, after a residence of three years in England. One of them, Oostade Muhammed Ali, is married to an English lady of talent in the arts—a Miss Dudley, who accompanies her husband to Persia.—(*Times.*) *Query*:—Has our fair country woman been Mahometized into a conviction, that she has no soul; or has she Christianized her husband into a more liberal opinion on his part? We understand that these youthful Persians are very handsome and engaging, and Lady M. Wortley Montague intimates more than once, that fine and gallant young Mahometans are no such despicable personages; but, on the contrary, as the Copper Captain says, "fellows worth a Lady's Eye."

By a degree from the Consistory Court, a sequestration has been put on the property of the corporation of Winchester, both personal and freehold, for neglecting to return proper answers to the interrogatories prepared respecting certain charities and charitable funds, under the cognizance of the municipal body. On Monday last, (Aug. 2,) the judges had scarcely reached the castle to commence the assizes, after having attended divine service at the Cathedral, when all the plate and personals were impounded, the corporation building of St. Johns's house shut up, and notice served to all payers of rents and quit-rents, that their future payments must be made to the officer empowered by the Consistory Court.

This year will be one of the most remarkable mentioned in the annals of Spain. The harvest will be every where extremely abundant; and it is calculated that in the two Castiles will be sufficient for the supply of the whole kingdom for a year. The vintage of the most delicate and costly wine will be double what it is in ordinary years, and the quality superior.—*Private Letter.*

Ceylon.

FEBRUARY. 1st 1820.

At one o'clock this day His Excellency the Governor and Lady Brownrigg embarked, with their family and suite, on board the Ship Eclipse for England.

The Troops of the garrison under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Brunt, Commandant of Colombo, were under arms at an early hour—The Troop of Ceylon light Dragoons paraded in front of the King's house, and a street was formed, from thence to the landing place at the beach, by the several corps composing this garrison.

On quitting the King's house Sir Robert and Lady Brownrigg took an affectionate leave of the children of the orphan Asylum, who were drawn up to pay their last duties to their benevolent patrons; in number of about 30.

His Excellency and Lady Brownrigg then proceeded to the beach, accompanied by Sir Edward Barnes, the Members of Council, and all the Civil and Military Officers of Government. As His Excellency passed along the line the Troops presented arms, and the bands played the usual martial airs.

A numerous concourse of the Dutch, and Native inhabitants of the Settlement were assembled to witnes the departure of their estimable Governor.

Several Ladies accompanied Lady Brownrigg to the beach.

On stepping into the boat a salute of 19 Guns was fired, and His Excellency was gratified with 3 cheers from the Troops under Arms.

His Excellency received a second salute on the Eclipse getting under weigh.

Shortly after His Excellency's departure a meeting of Council was held at the Council Room in Colombo, when Major General Sir Edward Barnes K. C. B. Senior Officer Commanding the Forces in this Island, by virtue of the Powers and authorities contained in His Majesty's Commission, appointing His Excellency Sir Robert Brownrigg Governor &c. &c. &c. of Ceylon, assumed the Government of these Settlements, and took the Oaths in Council as Lieutenant Governor accordingly, under a Salute of 19 guns.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas His Excellency General Sir Robt. Brownrigg, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the British Settlements and Territories in the Island of Ceylon with the Dependencies thereof, has quitted this Island on his return to England, it is hereby Proclaimed that by virtue of the provisions contained in His Majesty's Commission, appointing His Excellency Sir Robert Brownrigg, Governor of Ceylon, Major General Sir Edward Barnes, K. C. B. as Senior Officer Commanding the Forces in the Island has this day assumed the Office of Lieutenant Governor of these Settlements, and has taken the Oaths in Council accordingly, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice.

Given at Colombo this First day of February one Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty.

By Command,
JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Madras.

FEBRUARY 10.

The 3d Instant having been appointed for the installation of His Highness the Prince Azim Jah Buhadoor, as Nuwab of the Carnatic, the Troops in Garrison were paraded at an early hour, and, with the Horse Artillery from St. Thoma's Mount, formed a street leading to Chepauk Palace.

Shortly after 8 o'clock, The Right Honorable The Governor, accompanied by the Honorable the Chief Justice, His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Members of the Council, The Honorable Sir E. Stanley, and other functionaries of the Government, proceeded to Chepauk, escorted by the Body Guard, and was received by the Nuwab Azim Jah in the grand saloon of the Palace.—His Highness was here invested, by The Right Honorable The Governor, with the various insignia of his elevated station. He was then conducted to the spot of the Musnud,—where The Right Honorable The Governor addressed His Highness, in substance, as follows.

"It is with infinite satisfaction, I have the honor to congratulate your Highness upon your ascending the Musnud in the direct line of hereditary succession to your late Father of blessed Memory.

"By virtue of the Treaty concluded on the 31st of July 1801, between the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah and the Honorable East India Company, a princely income was secured to your much lamented Parent, together with the enjoyment of certain privileges and immunities attached to his elevated rank.

"Under the sanction of the Most Noble the Governor General, and your acknowledgment of the validity of the Treaty, it's stipulations are now declared to be equally binding upon your Highness as they were upon the late Nabob and the British Government.

"Be pleased to accept the assurances of my ardent wish that you may long continue to enjoy in health and happiness these confirmed rights and honors of the Nabob Soubahdar of the Carnatic.

"Upon this solemn occasion, I beg leave to express the sentiments of profound respect and sincere attachment with which I shall ever be devoted to your Highness and your illustrious Family whether the remainder of my life shall be spent in the further discharge of public duties or in private retirement."

"To which the the Nuwab replied in Persian, to the following effect.

"Having through the blessing of God been this day placed by your Excellency on the Musnud of the Carnatic in succession to my late Father of happy memory, I beg that you will accept my warmest and most sincere thanks for your Excellency's kind congratulations on the occasion.

"I accept with pleasure the [illegible] tions of the Treaty concluded between the Honorable Company and my late Father on the 31st of July 1801, confirming me in the rank and dignities enjoyed by my Ancestors as Nabob Soubahder of the Carnatic, and I beg that you will do me the favor to convey to the Most Noble the Governor General my grateful acknowledments for his uniform kindness and attention towards myself and my Family, and at the same time assure His Lordship, that I shall never cease to entertain a due sense of the generosity and magnanimity of the British Government.

"To you, Sir, personally my obligations are unbounded, no less for the continued support and numerous acts of friendship shewn by your Excellency to my Father from the first moment you entered upon the Government of this Presidency to the day of his decease, than for your kind exertions in my behalf and the anxiety which you have invariably displayed to meet my wishes. My beloved Father the late Nabob was ever warmly attached to your Excellency, and siace his death, your conduct towards myself and his other children has been such as to lessen the magnitude of the loss which we should otherwise have more severely felt. "That you may therefore, whether in public or in private life, long continue in the enjoyment of every blessing which Providence can bestow, is the sincere and anxious prayer of myself and my Family."

His Highness was now formally placed on the Musnud of his Ancestors by The Right Honorable The Governor; and took his seat, as Nuwab Soubahdar of the Carnatic, under Royal Salutes, in succession, from the Fort and the Battery in Chepauk Gardens,—the Troops under Arms firing three vollies and a salve.

After complimenting the Nuwab on the occasion, The Right Honorable The Governor withdrew to the right of the Musnud; and nuzurs were presented to His Highness by the assembled Khans and principal Surdars of the Soubahdaree.

The ceremony being concluded, The Right Honorable The Governor returned, with the other Members of the Government, to his residence.

The First Law Term commenced on Wednesday last. "The hearing of a very important Equity Suit by Janarthana Poye against Colonel John Munro, late Resident of Travancore, and the Honorable Company, has occasioned some long sittings. The Bill was yesterday dismissed with costs."

[*Mad. Cour.*

FEBRUARY 17.

The Launch of a fine Brig, the Stonham, took place on Monday afternoon at Royapooram, amidst the acclamations of a great concourse of spectators, assembled to witness a scene, so novel at Madras—she went off in good style, and got into deep water without impediment—this, which we understand is the property of Coopoo Chitty, Merchant of Madras, is the second Vessel of any burthen, that has of late years been launched from the Beach at Madras.

CAPE TOWN.

Saturday, 23d October, 1819

The following is a Detail of the Operations of the Force in Caffraria, in continuation of the Intelligence communicated in the Gazette of the 18th ultimo.

After scouring the extensive Wood of the Great Fish River, and ascertaining that no Body of Caffres remained in his rear, Lieut. Colonel Wiltshire prepared to cross the Kieskamma early in last month, but was prevented by heavy Rains, and the consequent swelling of the River, from effecting that object, until the 10th ultimo.

On the morning of that day, Mr. Stockenstrom crossed with his Division, and advanced towards the Forests at the sources of the Kieskamma and Buffaloe Rivers. The Commandant Muller, with the Uitenhage Burghers, having passed the River at noon of the same day, was detached to the right, with orders to scour the Country along the Coast.

The Lieut. Colonel crossed on the 11th ultimo, with the Centre Division, leaving a strong body in reserve, on the ridges between the Kieskamma and Fish Rivers, to prevent the Caffres from re- to the latter. Mr. Stockenstrom's Division after a long march, came up with the Enemy on the 10th, but the lateness of the hour proved a partial protection to the Coffaes, who escaped, with the loss of a few Men, and some Cattle.

At day-break of the 11th, several Parties entered the Forest, when one, consisting of 30 Men, under the Commandant A Smit, of Graaff-Reinet, was surrounded, and furiously attacked by a strong Body of the Enemy;—altough the Caffres, on this occasion, used fire arms, the Burghers displayed their usual intrepidity, and repulsed them with loss, the Enemy leaving 7 dead, and carrying off several wounded. Mr. Stockenstrom, on hearing the firing hastened to the spot with 20 Men, and joining Commandant Smit, penetrated still deeper into the Forest.

The Enemy having rallied. renewed the attack, with as much desperation as before, and with as little sucess. The Landrost speaks in the highest terms of the coolness and bravery displayed by the Commandant Smit in this affair. On the 12th, the Bush was again scoured, 12 Caffres were killed, and several wounded. A Detachment of Regulars employed on the 13th for the same purpose was equally sucessful.

The Carffres had also. during these days, been so harrassed by the Division acting along the Coast, that they were compelled to abandon the Buffalo River which they had considered their last hold.

Under these circumstances, the Lieut. Colonel immediately determined on a pursuit, and the whole Force advanced, in four Divisions, towasds the River Kieskamma.—The Enemy in their flight, came up, and mixed themselves with the Hordes of Hinsa and Boocho, much against the inclination of those Chiefs, who were anxious, but unable to keep them out of their Country;—shelter was however refused to the hostile Chiefs, and 'TSambie and Jalousa, in consequence, fled in a Northerly direction, up the right bank of the Key. Mr. Stockenstrom having overtaken a strong Party of their Followers on the River Rabousie, attacked them, killed and wounded a great number, and captured about 7000 head of Cattle. The Landdrost, however, conceiving it probable that those Chiefs would try to concentrate a strong Force, and surprise the Eastern Frontier, of the Graaff Reinet District, sent a Detachment under the Commandants vander Walt and van Wyk, to watch the movements of the Caffres in that quarter, and harrass them as much as possible.

The Division on the right also had acted with great vigonr, closely pursuing the flying Enemy, and killing many. At this stage of the operations, the Lieut. Colonel finding his force advanced to the Borders of the Country occupied by Hinsa and his Brother Boocho, thought t necessary to suspend hostilities, until the disposition of those Chiefs should be known; and this measure of the Lieut. Colonel was the more necessary, as the hostile Caffres had estahlished a belief that the Expedition was equally directed against those Chiefs, who had in consequence fled precipitately across the Key. Such were Hinsa's alarms, that he could not be persuaded to come to any of the Camps; but Mr. Stockenstrom succeeded in inducing Boocho to meet him, who, after having received the assurance of of our peeaceble intentions towards him and his Brother, remained with Mr. Stockenstrom's Division for several days, without shewing the least apprehension.

Hinsa having subsequently furnished his Brother with full powers to treat, a meeting took place at Mr. Stockenstrom's Camp, between the Lieut. Colonel and the Caffre Chief Gaika, assisted by Ennoo, Botma, and their Council. Boocho was accompanied. on his part, by the principal men of the Tribes whom he represented. The Lieut. Colonel, on this occasion, declared, that it was the determination of His Excellency the Governor to acknowledge no other Chief in Caffreland, but Gaika and Hinsa, with both of whom it was His Excellency's wish to maintain Peace and Amity; that the other hostile Chiefs having been effectually punished for their depredations against the Colony, His Excellency, in order to prevent more bloodshed. would allow them to submit either to Hinsa or to Boocho; that 'TSambie and Jalousa personally were to be excepted from this act of forbearance and were, when found, to be delivered up to the Colonial Government; their followers, however, would be allowed to place themselves under the authority of the acknowledged Chiefs. To these conditions Gaika and Boocho most readily agreed, promising at the some time to live in Peace and Friendship with each other, to allow, for the future, no traffic in Colonial Cattle or Horses in their Country, to send back as Prisoners into the Colony all Deserters of every description, whether Colonists, Soldiers, Slaves, or Hottentots, together with all Fire Arms which may already be, or may hereafter come, into their possession; the Lieut. Colonel, on his part, promising that a resonable reward should be assigned for their trouble and good faith.

The Caffres under Boocho seemed highly delighted at the conclusion of this Treaty, as they acknowledge their inability to prevent total annihilation by the Colonial Force.

Gaika expressed the most unbounded joy at the prospect of a lasting Peace with Hinsa, as he declared that all 'TSambie's efforts against him, unaided by that Chief, would be of no avail.

In reviewing these proceedings, it is matter of high gratifiction, that Lieut. Col. Wiltshire took such judicious measures for ascertaining the real sentiments of these Caffre Chiefs, whose disposition towards our Government had been much misrepresented, and who had even been accused of having shared in the plunder of the Colony.

The Lieut. Colonel having thus concluded the desired arrangement with Hinsa and Gaika, moved from the Banks of the Key; and having joined the Division which had been left on this side of the Kieskamma, to prevent the return of any Caffres towards the Fish River, found that the good effects of that measure had been displayed in the voluntary surrender of the Chief Congo to Major Fraser, impelled, no doubt, by the absolute hopelessness of further resistance.

Information having at this time been received of His Excellency the Governor's determination to proceed in Person to the Frontier, for the purpose of making the final arrangements necessary to the future security and tranquillity of the Colony, the Lieut.-Colonel went to Graham's Town to meet His Excellency, who arrived there on the 3d instant.

Since His Excellency's arrival on the Frontier, he has had the satisfaction to receive an official report, that the Chiefs Habanna and Krata had surrendered to Major Abbey, (commanding in Caffreland in Lieut-Colonel Willshire's absence,) on the sole assurance that they would be protected, and that Phoenow was on the point of resorting to the same measure. 'TSambie and Jalousa, therefore, are now the only hostile Chiefs not actually in our possession, and their influence must cease when it shall be more generally known amongst the Caffres, that Gaika, Hinsa, and Boocho, are respectively pledged to deliver them up to the Colonial Government.

An intelligent Naval Officer, accompanied by Lieut. Rutherford, of the Royal Engineers, with two boats, and every necessary assistance, has been sent by His Excellency to examine the Coast, as far as the month of the Kieskamma, in order to ascertain whether a convenient and safe landing place can be found in that direction, an object materially connected with the plans which His Excellency has in contemplation.

English Extracts.

ARMY.

It is much wished that the attention of Government could be advantageously directed to the situation of officers on half pay as captains, but who have acquired, either by long services or distinguished conduct, superior brevet rank. The claims of this description do not, we believe, exceed one hundred and sixty; and if they were allowed the same addition to their half pay as is given with their full pay, (two shillings per diem) the charge to the public would not be above £6000 per annum, a very trifling sum when the great merits of the individuals concerned are taken into consideration. Brevet rank is, very justly, beneficial to officers on full pay, by procuring for them not only additional pay to support their stations, but other considerable allowance; thereby evincing that increase of rank ought to be accompanied by corresponding pecuniary advantage. This, however, is unfortunately not the case when such officers are placed on half pay, as they are then put indiscriminately on the same footing with the youngest captains of the army; and many highly deserving and distinguished officers have to support a high rank upon seven shillings per diem.

The inequality of the existing rule need only be considered, we are convinced, by the noble Lord at the head of the War Office, to obtain that addition which appears so fairly due to Captains holding superior Brevet Rank; and we sincerely trust that his Lordship will extend his protection to this most deserving class, and procure the same addition to their retired pittances, as to their full pay.

COTTON.—London (and last from Liverpool.)—We have been very quiet in our Cotton market this week; about 2200 bags sold as under, 1800 of which were disposed of last Friday and Saturday, mostly taken on speculation, only about ¼ for immediate export:

150	Pernams	19¾d.	20¼d.	
38	Demeraras & Berbice	16¾d.	17d.	
23	Carriacous	16¾d.	17¼d.	very good.
41	Grenadas	15⅞d.	15¾d.	good.
16	Ditto stained	13⅞d.		
2	Tobago	16¼d.		
3	Nevis	13⅞d.		
400	Surrts	8d.	10d.	In Bond.
1500	Bengals	7d.	8d.	In Bond.

The Cotton market at Liverpool is very quiet, and a shade lower in prices. Very little business done up to Wednesday evening.

SUGARS. Muscovadoes have suffered a depression of from one to two shillings per cwt. on the low and middling descriptions; the market has been very flat during the week. Refined goods are rather better.—*Sept. 10th.*

LONDON.

From the Correspondent for India.

MONDAY, SEPT. 6.

ABSENT COUNTRYMEN,

The funds have been steady during the whole of the last week with scarcely a quotable variation. This has arisen from the numerous defalcations which took place on the last settling day, destroying for a time mutual confidence, and checking all attempts at speculation. The greater part of the business done has been rather to adjust old accounts, than to proceed upon new ones. The funds have throughout felt no influence from passing occurrences among radicals, and this will prove very satisfactory to those who consider the pulse of the nation is to be felt in the 3 per cent. Consols.

Tuesday.—The Times observes, "that the proceedings at Lancaster become *interesting* with every new arrival." Now let us briefly examine all these *interesting* matters, bearing in mind the most important circumstance; namely, "*that the very committal of Henry Hunt and his colleagues, was a tacit proof of the reading of the Riot Act at Manchester.*" In our observations of last Saturday we commented more explicitly on this question, shewing that had it *not* been read, these persons could not have been committed. Now for these *interesting* accounts. Messrs. Hunt and legal advisers, Harmer and Pearsons, first insult the gentlemen composing the Grand Jury of the County, by supposing that a tie of relationship between one gentleman on such Grand Jury, and a magistrate at Manchester, would so influence his conduct, as to induce him to violate his oath and his duty, on which occasion the following conversation took place.

Mr. Hunt rose, and spoke to this effect: "My Lord, I wish to address your Lordship with an observation at this stage. My name is Hunt. I intend to prefer bills of indictment before the Grand Jury for capital felonies committed in this country. The relations of persons so accused ought not to be members of the Grand Jury, before whom these bills are to be laid. I heard names called of persons related to those against whom I am to lay bills of indictment. I submit that those who are related by ties of blood or marriage, are very improper persons to inquire into charges of felony, of cutting and maiming with intent to kill and murder.

Mr. Baron Wood.—I can hear nothing at present upon that subject.

Mr. Hunt.—The thing is, my Lord, novel and unprecedented in this country. I believe no precedent can be found in the criminal records of England. But in Ireland such proceedings have been fre-

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1820.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

quent, and Mr. Baron George, at Trim, laid it down that none connected with the accused by marriage or consanguinity could sit upon the Grand Jury. Now Mr. Wilbraham Egerton is related by marriage to Mr. Hulton. (The Clerk of Arraigns here said that there was no such name called.) Mr. Bootle Wilbraham is related to one of the parties. I therefore protest against his acting, and submit whether he ought not, from delicacy to decline acting, if no law compels him.

Mr. Baron Wood.—There is a great variety of other bills to inquire into, and no objection can be made to Mr. Wilbraham respecting them. He can withdraw when your bills are inquired into.

Mr. B. Wilbraham.—My Lord, may I say a few words?

Mr. Baron Wood.—Surely.

Mr. B. Wilbraham.—After the singular and unprecedented manner—

Mr. Baron Wood.—Certainly it is so.

Mr. B. Wilbraham—in which I have been mentioned, I feel myself called upon to say, that although it did not enter into my apprehension that any bills of this kind were to be inquired into; yet in consequence of observations which I felt it my duty to make as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions at Liverpool, I resolved to take no part in inquiries connected with those transaction; and I appeal to the noble foreman whether I did not say to him, that I should think it my duty to retire. I conceive myself equally competent to inquire into those matters as into any others; yet I thought it better to take no part in the inquiry. I am more nearly related to another of the gentlemen alluded to, who is my nephew, than to the gentleman named. I beg your Lordship's pardon for having offered these observations.

Lord Stanley.—Although it must be perfectly unnecessary, I beg to add my testimony to this conversation; and to say further, that I stated in reply, that it was utterly impossible for him to know what evidence was to be produced; and that he ought to attend and hear the evidence, and retire afterwards, if he thought proper.

Mr. Baron Wood.—He should retire only on inquiring into the evidence on those bills.

This point being got over—the next *ruse de guerre* attempted, was, as to the precedency in certain bills of indictment. Let us judge dispassionately how that matter stands. It was well known that certain bills would be preferred against Hunt and his colleagues, upon the matters on which they were committed.—Those commitments were before the Magistrates; and it was an affair of business of which they had the usual previous information.

Hunt and his colleagues determined to present bills of indictment against certain individuals of the Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry, under Lord Ellenborough's act. Of this step the Magistrates could have *ex officio* no previous information. It came upon them by surprise. These concerted bills are presented, the cognizance entered into last, upon which Mr. Hunt addresses in the following letter to the Foreman of the Grand Jury:

"My Lord, I beg leave respectfully to remind you, that there were several bills of indictment preferred yesterday afternoon to the jury of which you are foreman by myself and several other persons who received injury by the events of the 16th inst. I find that a bill has been sent into the Grand Jury this morning, in which the consideration of the same events is involved; and have learnt that the witnesses upon the latter bill are intended to be called and examined before those which preceded it. I feel convinced that so irregular a proceeding must have been adopted *without sufficient consideration.* It cannot be necessary to remind your Lordship and the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, that the bills in question are presented to the judgment of an inquest, and not of a jury to try the case; and that as their deposition is required to be made out upon the evidence produced on each bill, I am but discharging a duty to my country, in respectfully requesting that the bills should be heard in the order in which they are printed.

"To Lord Stanley, Foreman, Grand Jury, Lancaster."

To pursue our argument, we say, that such proceeding could only have been adopted *after sufficient consideration*—and for these cogent reasons:

Whether the Manchester Yeomanry could be indicted under Lord Ellenborough's Act, must have depended upon the circumstances under which such cutting and maiming took place. The mere fact of cutting and maiming is not the crime contemplated by such act, but the intention *with which it is done.*

Hunt's indictments (as they appear by the statements in the Times) embrace only the mere fact, (and whether even those facts are not set forth with the most malicious and exaggerated gravamen, may be a question hereafter entertained.) It became the duty of the Magistrates, *knowing officially* that such cutting and maiming occurred at the Manchester disturbances, for which some persons were in prison, and some out on bail, to connect the two cases; nor could they decide on the bills *first* hurried before them, until the main causes which led to such cutting and maiming, were evidenced. Upon those facts being presented to their judgment, true bills were found against Hunt and his colleagues; and as in such bills, the evidence of the meeting, the calling out of the military, and the reading of the Riot Act, must have come before them; such circumstances legally decided the case of the Manchester Yeomanry.

The third most *interesting* matter is the finding a true bill against Owen; the Times of this day tells us in the following abuse who this Mr. Owen is.

"This Mr. Owen is the man whose wise and upright *opinion*, as sworn to by him on the day of meeting,—that the said meeting was dangerous, and ought to be put down—is alleged to have been the pretext on which the magistrates issued their warrants, and the cavalry drew their swords. Mr. Owen is the person likewise, whose *mistakes*, when cross-examined by Hunt (on the day of his final commitment for a conspiracy,) the clerk of the Magistrates was so obligingly prepared to rectify, while some members of the worshipful Bench itself were kind enough to refrain from discountenancing the efforts made by their meritorious officer, to refresh Owen's memory, and to cover his own retreat. It was Mr. Owen whom the magistrates repeatedly desired *not* to answer questions proposed by Hunt, as to the mode and time of framing those depositions which were brought forward as the ostensible grounds of Hunt's committal to prison. The same Mr. Owen was protected by the same magistrates from a disclosure of his place of residence (in Manchester), when Hunt avowed that his reason for demanding the information was to promote the ends of justice by indicting the said Owen for wilful perjury. but from a County Grand Jury there was no screening this witness: a bill was found against him, and, like Hunt himself, Mr. Owen must stand his trial. We say of him, what we were inclined to say from the first of the magistrates and Yeomen, whom he would no doubt have justified, if "prompt and decisive" swearing could have done so—God send them all "a good deliverance" from the terrible dilemma into which they have been betrayed, by confounding principles with passions."

It is said, that a gig being drawn up near to the hustings at the Manchester meeting, in which was one of the committed parties, this Owen, mistaking the gig for the hustings, swore that he was *on* the Hustings. However, whether this be, or be not, the true cause on the assigned perjury, *we rejoice at the bill* being found against Owen. We do indeed think it a very interesting occurrence. We do not hold out Owen, as the Times has done, to the prejudgment and scorn of the public; but we rejoice at the bill being found against Owen—"because it proves the integrity, the impartiality, and the unbiassed principles of the Grand Jury of Lancaster, and affords another occasion for the exercise of the unbending purity of the laws of our enveied country."

Whilst reventing to these *interesting* circumstances, we may add, that all the parties have traversed—of course till the spring the public may expect to hear of subscriptions in behalf of these patriotic prisoners—lots of letters from their places of confinement—and reams of condolence wasted in their behalf,

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LIVERPOOL MEETING.

(From the Liverpool Mercury.)

Mr. John Wood, opened the business of the day, by proposing that Col. Williams be respectfully solicited to preside on the present occasion.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

Colonel Williams then addressed the meeting—Gentlemen, you are all of you aware of the circumstances which have led to this meeting, but, for form sake, I will state them in very brief terms, in consequence of the misrepresentations thrown upon the Reformers of England by the Ministers of the Crown, the Reformers of Liverpool have thought it proper to vindicate their former character. Gentlemen, we did not think it was any great effort to request the Mayor, that he whould call a meeting to give an opportunity to so respectable a set of men as I see here to-day to vindicate their character and conduct. The Mayor flatly, and in an emphatic tone of voice, refused; and since that, I see by the placards on the walls of the town, he thinks it a very surprising matter that we should call a meeting ourselves! There must be something curious passing in the mind of that officer: he fancies himself the only man in Liverpool who has any privileges or rights! Gentlemen, we have a right to call a meeting, and that right I will maintain; and I will always put myself at the head of any number of men that will back me in the exercise of that. The Mayor tells us, after expressing his surprise, that he shall take every precaution necessary to preserve the peace. Why, Gentlemen, I apprehend that there is not a man among us who is not as sensible of the propriety of decorum as the Mayor. Gentlemen is this a new matter? is this an experiment? I have been at the head of many meetings in this place, and I defy the Mayor or any body else to say that the meetings in this square did not assemble, did not deliberate, did not separate, with the same decorum as they do at the Common Council Hall. Gentlemen what does it amount to that we are threatened with the preservation of the peace? The preservation of the peace is a very expressive term, as the times go. For my part I never hear of such a phrase but I suspect there is some lurking design to commit a breach of the peace—But I deny that any magistrate has a right to adopt any such measures as what are called precautionary. I say there is nothing in the appointment of a justice of the peace or of a mayor to insult the free people of England by presuming to anticipate a breach of the peace. Gentlemen, one of the forms of precaution is to appoint special constables, and there is much ignorance among people on this subject. I am competent to make every one of you special constables; and, as far as the peace-officers go, I have a concurrent jurisdiction with the Mayor himself. We have heard of no disturbance at any of the meetings of the people, except at one in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, by what is called in the jargon of the day, a police-officer. Gentlemen, I, who value myself on being a constitutional justice of the peace, view the police as a French and Foreign Establishment; I acknowledge none but justices and constables. And if, in glancing over these ranks, I see any thing like commotion, I shall make the adjourning people special constables to take up the incendiary; and if he is brought before me, for having raised it in order to commit a breach of the peace, I will commit him to prison, although he were a justice himself. Gentlemen, I was speaking of special constables, and I have only one word more to say on the subject. A special constable is appointed for one precise purpose, and there his office ends; it is not to be carried on from day to day: it is unconstitutional to have special constables parading the streets in company with yeomanry cavalry. Gentlemen, you will have proposals made for an address to the Prince Regent, to vindicate the characters of the Reformers from the aspersions of the Ministers of the Crown and the magistrates of the country; and I will now leave it to the gentlemen around me to proceed with that business.

Mr. Shepherd then addressed the meeting as follows:—My friends and fellow countrymen, though I am not unaccustomed to public speaking, yet I never rose to address an assembly with the sentiments of awe that press on my feelings at the present moment. I will not pretend to be insensible to the possible peril resulting from the military array which has been brought out against us. The sad scenes which have passed at Manchester rise before my imagination; and though they do not abate my courage, yet they do not tend to exalt my spirits. I am well aware also, that there is lurking among you a spy and an informer, who is watching for an unguarded word, the utterance of which may be visited on myself with the severest vengeance of the law. But, gentlemen, even in these circumstances, I find topics of encouragement. I am confident in the prudence and the discretion of our magistrates. I am assured, that they will not let loose the soldiery on you, if you conduct yourselves in a peaceable and orderly manner. My confidence then, ultimately rests on you, and my knowledge of your character and your general conduct. I know the inhabitants of Liverpool well: frequently have I met them in full assembly. I know that you will not commit a breach of the peace. If you abstain from this, if there be any law in the land, under the protection of that law you are safe. Gentlemen, we are met together to defend the principles of reform, and our own characters as Reformers. It is one of the strange phenomena of the age, so fertile in wonders, that the principles of reform should stand in need of any vindication. Gentlemen, what does the theory of the constitution call the Members of the House of Commons? It calls them the representatives of the people. Now, with regard to many of the members of that house, it would puzzle them to answer the question, what people sent them thither? Some of those people represent their patrons others represent their own breeches' pockets: others again represent the Treasury. While the ruins of Old Sarum are represented, Leeds, and Birmingham, and Manchester are unrepresented. Let me ask you is this fair? (*No from the crowd.*) Is it consistent with the principles of the

constitution? (*No.*) With the dictates of common sense? (*No*) And, countrymen, what shall we say of those crowds of placemen and pensioners who, like the frogs of Egypt, infest the benches of the House of Commons? The salarying of of these people is itself expensive. But this is by no means the whole of the evil for we know, by long experience, that the pensioners of the Ministry are always ready to support them in their enterprises against the pockets of the people. It is our wish, gentlemen, that a remedy should be applied to these abuses; that such an amendment should be made in the construction of the House of Commons, such a limitation of the duration of Parliament, as will give the people a full, fair, and responsible representation in that house. My countrymen, this wish is not the growth of the day, nor is it expressed by people merely of the lower or of the middling classes of the community. Our views are supported by the sentiments of many of the venerable dead and the illustrious living. Where was there ever a greater statesman than the first Lord Chatham? While he was Minister, the most brilliant success crowned our arms abroad, and peace and tranquillity prevailed at home. He well understood the mechanism of the House of Commons; and what was his opinion of it? On this subject he expressed himself in words which, were I to use them in my own person, I should, in these times, be in danger of imprisonment for expressing them. The great Lord Chatham said, that if the House of Commons did not reform itself from within, it would be reformed with a vengeance from without. What did his son, the late Mr. Pitt, say of it, before his youthful virtues were corrupted by his accession to power? He said, that until it was reformed, no honest man could be Minister of England. But gentlemen, I should detain you too long were I to enumerate the names of all who have entertained similar opinions. (Loud cries of *No, no*; and *Go on.*) I will, then, ask you, where was there ever a more virtuous man than the late Sir William Jones, Chief Justice of Bengal? He was a reformer. But gentlemen, it has been said of late, that none are Reformers but the poor and needy; and many have made that observation who, did they not, as State paupers, fatten on the public money, would be needful to their own parish. But, gentlemen, what is Sir Francis Burdett—is he poor and needy? (*No no.*) What is Mr. Coke, of Norfolk? The most thriving landlord of a thriving tenantry; and the thriving landlord of a thriving tenantry, because he acts on the principle of live and let live. Is he poor and needy? No: and yet he is a Reformer! What is the sentiment of the Duke of Bedford? In a letter which he lately addressed to me, as Chairman of the Concentric Society, he says, that nothing but a reform in Parliament will save us from the danger of anarchy on the one hand, or of military despotism on the other. Gentlemen, because we follow up the sentiment of this illustrious character, it appears we are accused of high crimes and misdemeanours; and on this indictment we are to be tried, not by our actions, but by our secret thoughts. My countrymen, that omniscient wiseacre, Mr. Bootle Wilbraham, is possessed of a telescope, by virtue of which he can spy into our brains and penetarte into our secret thoughts. I should not wonder if this telescope were as powerful a one as the Irishman's, which could bring a church 5 miles off so near, that the said Irishman could hear the organ play! Mr. Bootle Wilbraham, by virtue of this telescope, may hear me from Latham hall speaking. My countrymen, this gentleman has said, that we have not yet declared against the King or the House of of Lords. In reply to this, I will say, if he presumes to point that remark at me, that Mr. Bootle Wilbraham has not yet robbed me on the highway. If he says that this is insulting language, I only return insult for insult. If he says it is nonsense, I return nonsense for nonsense. And though I will not compete with him in talking nonsense, so far, I trust, the account is settled between us. Gentlemen, Reformers are divided into various classes, according to the extent of their wishes for reform. As for myself, I am what is called a moderate Reformer. With Lord Sefton, I look no farther than to an extension of the franchise to householders, and the limitation of the duration of Parliament to three years. My countrymen, in promulgating these opinions I am protected by the law; and, mark me, the same law protects those whose wishes go a great deal farther----even to annual Parliments and universal snffrage. They are all equally protected by the law, provided they promulgate their wishes peaceable and constitutionally; and if bloodhounds are let loose on the latter, they will soon be let loose on the former also. It is with political as with religious sects; if once the privilege of the free expression of opinion is broken in upon, there is no saying where the violation will end. If the Reformers be put down, the Whigs will be put down; and a despotism will be established in this country as severe as that which was exercised in France by that arch-tyrant Napoleon. (*Applause*) My countrymen, we have been calumniated. Let us repel the calumny. I therefore conclude by moving that an address and petition be sent from this meeting to the Prince Regent, vindicating the character and conduct of Reformers. As I feel myself exhausted, I have requested my friend, Mr. Rushton, to read them for me.

They were read by Mr. Rushton accordinglyly.

The address and petition began by noticing certain imputations which had recently been thrown out respecting the views of the Reformers, and proceeded to repel those insinuations. The Reformers were sincerely attached to the English form of government as established [illegible] King, Lords, and Commons,; but they wished the latter to be elected by the people at large. They reprobated the system of rotten boroughs and partial suffrages; the admission into the house of minor placemen; the long duration of Parliaments; and the unnecessary continuance of contested elections. The desire to reform abuses, they hope, would not be considered criminal; they should ever seek such a reform: it was in every respect just and necessary, and had been advocated by a Chatham, a Sir William Jones, a Fox, and many other constitutional characters. They sought this object by peaceable means, and deprecated all violence. They protested against the interference of the military while the people were exercising a constitutional right, and prayed his Royal Highness to scrutinize the conduct of Ministers, who, he would find, were guilty of all those designs against the constitution with which they had charged the advocates of reform.

Mr. Ottiwell Wood, in rising to second the motion, spoke to the following effect: Gentlemen, it is with feelings of high satisfaction that I now rise for the purpose of seconding the resolution which has been submitted to you for an address to the Prince Regent. It is unnecessary for me to say one word to strengthen the arguments which my respected friend Mr. Shepherd has so eloquently advanced in support of it. The language in which the address is couched is so clear, so explicit, so unequivocal, that it cannot be mistaken by the simplest understanding: it "comes home to every man's business and bosom;" and I have no doubt that it will be read through the United Kingdom with these feelings of approbation to which its merits justly entitle it. Gentlemen, there is not one among us but approves of the high prerogatives with which the Crown is invested; we equally approve of the privileges of the nobility: but it is on this ground that we have an undoubted claim to the fair and full rights of the people; as good subjects we are entitled to a free exercise of those rights; and it is only—[Here the people at the outskirts of the meeting, near Case-street, were seized with a sudden panic, and began to scamper off towards Williamson-square. The gentlemen in the carts exerted themselves to restore confidence. The crowd, by direction, gave 3 cheers; and in a few moments all was quiet again. The cause of the panic was not generally known at the time; but we learnt, after the meeting, that it was occasioned by the rumbling of a wheelbarrow, which the fears of the people converted into the sound of the drum.] Mr. Wood resumed, and after restating the sentence in which he was interrupted, said—And I have only this to add, that when these privileges and these rights are in their fullest and freest exercise, then it is that Britain may justly claim the envy and the admiration of the surrounding nations of the globe.

Mr. E. Smith then stepped forward.—Gentlemen, will you allow me to keep my hat on? (Cries of *Yes.*) I am particularly proud to wear this hat on this occasion, because white hats are now considered as belonging to none but Jacobines. I am not, however, a Jacobin; I detest the phrase; but if I had left my white hat at home, you would have said I had brought a white feather here. Gentlemen, I am glad to see so large an assembly to-day, because, as the Mayor has cautioned all who differ from us to stay away, I am justified in considering you all as the friends of Parliamentary reform. Some allusion has been made to the petty constables among you. They are our friends; the friends of reform are always quiet and peaceable, and those who take up the turbulent are our friends. I am very glad to find, that the rain has not kept you away from the meeting, because if you had stayed away, there is another reign, if you tolerate a play upon words, a reign of military despotism and tyranny, which might have come upon you. Gentlemen, I should not have forgiven myself if I had not appeared here this day, because I declare before my God, as I hope for salvation [illegible], that if there is no alternative but to be cut up by the soldiary, or oppressed by the Ministry, I, for one, prefer death. There seems to be a general wish among the friends who surround me to make the meeting as short as possible. I differ from them; I would wish it to last till night. Gentlemen you have been told by Mr. Shepherd, that we have a spy amongst us; and the office of a spy is, you know, to report what he does not hear, like the Irish echo, which, when asked "How do you do?" answered "Very well I thank you." (*Laughter*) Gentlemen, the thronged attendance at the meeting to-day has deprived our enemies of one sneer against the cause of reform, that is growing down like a cow's tail. (*Continued laughter.*) Gentlemen, it was our fate to meet in this square the last time under peculiar circumstances. The *Habeas Corpus* Act, they have attempted to deprive us of the right of meeting. Gentlemen, on the former occasion we were cut up by the *Liverpool Courier*, and now we are threatened to be cut up by the Liverpool Cavalry? (*A laugh.*) But this is an idle threat, and I do not believe it will be carried into effect. Gentlemen, having made these few cursory observations, allow me to make a few remarks on the subject of reform. And I would remark particularly on the numerous absurdities of the present system, thought they are so palpable as to require little illustration from me. You may recollect the story of the man who placed himself a post. He shewed his verses to another poet, who said they were deficient in measure, and that there was in one place a line too much. "Go on," said the other, "you will find a line too short somewhere." Such was the state of our representation; some places had too much, and some too little. (*A laugh.*) Whilst Old Sarum and other similar places send up two members, Birmingham sends none; though they have lately appointed one, but as he is not one of the right sort, it is very likely, should he show his face in the House of Commons, that he will be committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.—(*Laughter.*)—There are other places where pigsties have the privilege of sending members.—Mr. Burke called the people the "swinish multitude;" and if pigsties have such privileges, can it be matter of wonder that we poor pigs should raise our snouts to get our share? (*A laugh.*) Gentlemen, we have been told by Mr. Can-

[illegible] hind, that the Constitution is well;" [illegible] and I know there are those under the [illegible] fects of our system as inhuman as [illegible] are. But we are not of this opinion [illegible] them as faults which may be remedied. This puts me in mind of the Irishman who sold a horse, which he warranted free from all faults; but the purchaser, when he got it home, found he had the fault of wanting an eye. He immediately told the horse-dealer of this. "And do you call that a fault?" said the Irishman; "sure it's only a misfortune!"—(*Laughter.*)—Gentlemen, it is the boast of the country, that the law is open to every man: but the constitution is the law of all laws, the great law, the conservator of the whole; and any man who is deprived of his just share of that constitution is unfairly dealt with. Suppose that trial by jury were confined to certain towns; what would you say? Should we not then have a right to grumble? This is the case with our constitutional rights. I am not a freeman, though my family has resided in the town between 60 and 70 years, and I am in the habit of paying at least 3000*l.* every year in direct taxes. But I do assure you I would never accept of the freedom of the borough, if any Mayor were to take such a liking to me as to offer to make me free; I would never accept that as a favour which I ought to have in my own right. (*Great applause.*) there are all sort of imputations thrown out against the Reformers. We were told the other day, that the meeting convened to deliberate on the propriety of holding this meeting separated "peaceably," as if it were a matter of wonder that 50 gentlemen could meet and separate peaceably! (*Alaugh*). Why, Gentlemen, on that memorable day when we escorted from this square the son of Lord Sefton, and when 30,000 persons attended the procession, did we not go as peaceably out of the town, and return home again, as if we had been victors in the memorable struggle? Not a window was broken, not a black eye given. I will tell you the reason; it is that we stick to the laws: we obey them when right, but grumble when they are wrong. We had no military with us then; and if the Mayor will let us alone, he will find us always peaceable; and I defy our enemies to tell us of one instance where we have committed a breach of the peace.

Colonel Williams then put [illegible] the motion for the adoption of the Address, which was carried unanimously amid loud acclamation.

Mr. John Smith then addressed the meeting and made a few observations on the subject of reform. He concluded with some remarks on the Manchester meeting, to the dispersion of which he was an eye-witness, as introductory to the following resolution:—

"That this meeting, being convened for a specific purpose, cannot enter upon a full consideration of the recent dreadful occurrences at Manchester; at the same time it cannot separate without expressing a confident hope, that the friends of freedom in this town will speedily adopt some public measures to promote a strict investigation into that fatal business."

Mr. Rushton seconded this resolution.

Colonel Williams came forward again.—Gentlemen, it is the intention of this meeting to have another and that for the express purpose mentioned in the resolution. It has, however, been deemed proper to put it off for a short time, in order that our blood may be allowed to cool, and our judgements may be assisted and matured by farther information which professional men are now procuring; because it is intended that the proceedings at Manchester shall not be suffered to pass by unnoticed.

Dr. Crompton then moved the thanks of the meeting to the Chairman. The motion was carried with great applause, and the crowd dispersed.

With respect to the number which attended the meeting, there are various opinions. We believe that there might be from 2,000 to 3,000 people present, but those who appeared to take any direct interest in the objects of the meeting were confined to a few hundreds, who immediately surrounded the carts. The town was not in the slightest degree agitated during the time of the meeting.

Selections.

FROM KING'S ANECDOTES.

AVARICE, says the author of Religio Medici, *seems to me not so much a vice, as a deplorable piece of madness*; and if he had added *incurable*, his definition would have been perfect;

for an avaricious man is never to be cured unless by the same medicine which perchance [illegible] mad dog. The arguments of reason, philosophy, or religion, will little affect him; he is born and framed to a sordid love of money, which first appears when he is very young, grows up with him, and increases in middle age, and when he is old, and all the rest of his passions have subsided, wholly engrosses him. The greatest endowments of the mind, the greatest abilities in a profession, and even the quiet possession of an immense treasure, will never prevail against avarice. My Lord Hardwick, the late Lord Chancellor, who is said to be worth 800,000*l.* sets the same value on half a crown now as he did when he was only worth one hundred. That great captain, the Duke of Marlborough, when he was in the last stage of life, and very infirm, would walk from the public rooms in *Bath* to his lodgings in a cold dark night to save sixpence in chair hire. If the Duke, who left at his death more than a million and a half sterling, could have foreseen that all his wealth and honours were to be inherited by a grandson of my Lord *Trevor's*, who had been one of his enemies, would he have been so careful to save sixpence for the sake of his heir? Not for the sake of his heir; but he would always have saved a sixpence. Sir James Lowther, after changing a piece of silver in George's Coffee-house, and having twopence for his dish of coffee, was helped into his chariot (for he was then very lame and infirm), and went home; some little time after he returned to the same coffee-house on purpose to acquaint the woman who kept it that she had given him a bad halfpenny, and demanded another in exchange for it. Sir James had about 40,000*l.* per annum, and was at a loss whom to appoint his heir. I knew one Sir Thomas Colby, who lived at Kensington, and was, I think, a commissioner in the victualling-office; he killed himself by rising in the middle of the night when he was in a very profuse sweat, the effect of a medicine which he had taken for that purpose, and walking down stairs to look for the key of his cellar, which he had inadvertently left on a table in his parlour: he was apprehensive that his servants might seize the key and rob him of a bottle of port wine. This man died intestate, and left more than 200,000*l.* in the funds, which was shared among five or six day-labourers, who were his nearest relations. Sir William Smyth of Bedfordshire, who was my kinsman, when he was near seventy, was wholly deprived of his sight: he was persuaded to be couched by Taylor, the oculist, who by agreement was to have sixty guineas if he restored his patient to any degree of sight: Taylor succeeded in his operation, and Sir William was able to read and write without the use of spectacles during the rest of his life; but as soon as the operation was performed, and Sir William perceived the good effects of it, instead of being overjoyed, as any other person would have been, he began to lament the loss (as he called it) of sixty guineas. His contrivance therefore now was how to cheat the oculist: he pretended that he had only a glimmering, and could see nothing perfectly; for that reason the bandage on his eye was continued a month longer than the usual time: by this means he obliged Taylor to compound the bargain, and accept of twenty guineas; for a covetous man thinks no method dishonest which he may legally practise to save his money. Sir William was an old bachelor, and at the time Taylor couched him had a fair estate in land, a large sum of money in the stocks, and not less than 5000 or 6000 in his house. But to conclude this article; all the dramatic writers, both ancient and modern, as well as the keenest and most elegant satirists, have exhausted their whole stock of wit to expose avarice; this is the chief subject of Horace's satires and epistles; and yet the character of a covetous man hath never yet been fully drawn or sufficiently explained. The Euclio of Plautus, the L'Avare of Moliere, and the Miser of Shadwell, have been all exceeded by some persons who have existed within my own knowledge. If you could bestow on a man of this disposition the wealth of both the Indies, he would [illegible] enough; because by enough (if [illegible] word is to be found in the vocabulary of avarice) he always means something more than he is possessed of. Crassus, who had a yearly revenue sufficient to maintain a great army, perished, together with his son, in endeavouring to add to his store. In the fable of Midas, the poet had exhibited a complete character, if Midas, instead of renouncing the gift which the god had bestowed on him, had chosen to die in the act of creating gold.

On the Aggry Beads of Africa.

From Mr. Bowdich's Account of his Mission to Ashantee.

The natives invariably declare that the aggry beads are found in the Daukara, Akim, Warsaw, Ashanta, and Fantee countries, the greater number in the former (first) being the richer in gold: they say they are directed to digfor them by a spiral vapour issuing from the ground, & that they rarely lie near the surface; —the finder is said to be sure of a series of good fortune. The plain aggry beads are blue, yellow, green, or a dull red; the variegated consist of every colour and shade. The Fantees prefer the plain yellow bead, the Amanaheans the blue and yellow, for which they will give double the weight in gold; those of inferior beauty frequently fetch a large price from having been worn by some royal or eminent character. Dr. Leyden, who writes "the aigris is a stone of a greenish blue colour supposed to be a species of jasper, small perforated pieces of which, valued at their weight in gold, are used for money," (which I never heard of,) rather describes the rope bead; thought that is semi-transparent (of a bright blue) resembling carnelian (which is frequently found in these countries), and said to be obtained in the same manner as the aggry bead. Isert* writes, "they are a sort of coral with inlaid work: the art of making these beads is entirly lost, or was never known in these parts: it is not improbable that in the golden age of Egypt she had communication with the Gold Coast; indeed, it has been thought, and perhaps not without some reason, that the Gold Coast is the Ophir of Solomon."

The variegated strata of the aggry beads are so firmly united, and so imperceptibly blended, that the perfection seems superior to art: some resemble mosaic work; the surfaces of others are covered with flowers and regular patterns, so very minute, and the shades so delicately softened one into the other and into the ground of the bead, that nothing but the finest touch of the pencil could equal them. The agatized parts disclose flowers and patterns deep in the body of the bead, and thin shafts of opaque colours running from the centre to the surface. The natives pretend that imitations are made in the country, which they call boiled beads, alleging that they are broken aggry beads ground into powder and boiled together, and that they know them because they are heavier; but this I find to be mere conjecture among themselves, unsupported by any thing like observation or discovery. The natives believe that by burying the aggry beads in sand they not only grow but breed.

The colouring matter of the blue beads has been proved by experiment to be iron; that of the yellow without doubt is lead and antimony with a trifling quantity of copper, though not essential to the production of the colour. The generality of these beads appear to be produced from clays colored in thin veins, afterwards twisted together into a spiral form, and then cut across; also from different coloured clays raked together with [illegible] blending. How the flowers and delicate patterns in the body and on the surface of the rarer beads have been produced, cannot be so well explained. Besides the suite deposited in the British Museum, I had the pleasure of presenting one of the most interesting kind to Baron Humboldt; and I have also sent one to Sir Richard Hoare; as it seemed to correspond so closely with the bead which he found in one of the barrows, and describes as follows in his History of Wiltshire:—"The notion of the rare virtues of the Glain Neidyr, as well as of the continued good fortune of the finder, accords exactly with the African superstitions." A large glass bead of the same imperfect petrifaction as the pulley bead, and resembling also in matter the little figures that are found with the mummies in Egypt, is to be seen at the British Museum. This very curious bead has two circular lines of opaque sky blue and white, which seem to represent a serpent entwined round a centre which is perforated. This was certainly one of the glain neidyr of the Britons, derived from *glain* which is pure and holy, and *neidyr* a snake. Under the word *glain* Mr. Owen in his Welsh dictionary has given the following articles:—"The glain heidyr, transparent stones, or adder stones, were worn by the different orders of the bards, each having its appropriate colour. There is no certainty that they were worn from superstition originally; perhaps that was the circumstance which gave rise to it. Whatever might have been the cause, *the notion of their rare virtues was universal* in all places where the Bardic religion was taught. It may still be questioned whether they are the production of nature or of art." The beads which are the present object of my attention are thus noticed by Bishop Gibson in his improved edition of Camden's Britannia. "In most parts of Wales, and throughout all Scotland, and in Cornwall, we find it a constant opinion of the vulgar, that about Midsummer-eve (although it be time they do not all agree) it is usual for snakes to meet in companies; and that by joining heads together and hissing, a kind of bubble is formed like a ring, about the head of one of them, which the rest by continual hissing blow on till it comes off at the tail; and then it immediately hardens and resembles a glass ring, *which whoever finds (as some old women and children are persuaded) shall prosper in all their undertakings.*" The rings which they suppose to be thus generated are called Gleinl Nadroedh, *i.e. gemmæ angvium*, where of I have seen at several places about twenty or thirty. They are small glass amulets, commonly about half as wide as our finger rings, but much thicker; of a green colour, usually, though some of them are blue, and others curiously waved with blue, red, and white. I have also seen two or three earthen rings of this kind, but glazed with blue and adorned with transverse streaks in furrows on the outside. There seems to be some connexion between the glein neidyr of the Britons and the *ovum anguinum* mentioned by Pliny* as being held in veneration by the Druids of Gaul, and to the formation of which he gives nearly the same origin. They were probably worn as an ensign or mark of distinction, and suspended around the neck as the perforation is not sufficiently large to admit the finger."

The bead engraved in Tumulus No. 9 resembles closely a coarse sort of beads still manufactured in Syria, brought over by Dr. Mercyon. The glass globes dug up in Lincolnshir, and presented by Sir Joseph Banks to the British Museum, are very like a distinct sort of aggry beads dug by the natives even more rarely than the others, but not larger than a moderate-sized apple; they are more opaque than the other beads; and the ground or body is generally black, speckled confusedly with red, white, and yellow.

Aggry is the generic not the abstract name: *awynnee* is bead, but *aggry* in an exotic word no native can explain. When first I heard of similar beads having been lately dug in India, I associated for an instant the expectation that it might have been in the neighbourhood of Agra, and thus have thrown some light on the name; but it appears they were found in Malabar. I am indebted for the following account of this interesting discovery to a gentleman lately returned from India: "The bead you sent me is more like those I saw in India than any I have seen before, but it is thicker and shorter; neither does the material of which it is formed exactly agree with those in India, which appears to be of a red glass very like red carnelian (such however are frequent among the aggry beads) with white lines of enamel inlaid as it were in the body of the bead. I gave these to a friend in India, who promised to send them to the Asiatic Society in Calcutta. The circles of stone in which these beads have been found abound most in Malabar, in the neighbourhood of Calicut, but I have seen them in other parts of India, and I am, of opinion that they might be traced throughout the whole of the southern peninsula. They are formed of large masses of rough stones placed round in irregular circles, some of very large extent, some of smaller; they appear so much like natural rocks that most persons would pass them unobserved. Several of these circles about three years since were excavated in the vicinity of Calicut, and in the centre of each of them we found, at the depth of about five feet, a large earthen jar, of the same shape as those found in Wiltshire; as near as we could judge, for it was broken to pieces. it was about four or five feet deep, its mouth in general closed with a square piece of granite; the beads were found at the botom of these jars with some pieces of iron, apparently parts of swords and spears. There was an iron javelin found in [illegible] pieces internally perfect; it was about five feet long, with a large iron knob at one end of it. In the centre of one of the circles we came to a flight of seven steps, which led to a cave excavated in the rock; it measured eleven feet in diameter and seven feet in its highest part; the entrance to it was a square opening of about eighteen inches, which was closed up by an immense block of granite. We found in this place a great number of earthen pots of very curious shape; in one of these were the remains of bones which appeared to have been but imperfectly calcined; in several of the larger jars there were the husks of rice, which dropped into dust immediately they were opened. We found here also an iron tripod, and a very curious stone somewhat similar to what the Indians now use for grinding their curry-powder on. The large stones forming the circles were set upright and capped with still larger ones. They are not of granite, but of the stone of the country in which they are situated; they are of different sizes; I have seen some of them ten or twelve feet high, and the large stone on the top from 30 to twelve feet in diameter, or perhaps more. Coimbatore is a district situated between the Coromandel and Malabar coasts; it is bounded on the east by the river Cavery, on the banks of which the Tumuli are in general situated. In some a few silver coins have been found of a square figure with characters on them, which none of the most learned Brahmins have been as yet able to make out; it is in these also that remains of very large swords, &c. have been found. The Roman coins to the number of 80 were all of gold, and Nero's each of them had a cut or slit in it; they were not found in one of these barrows, but were discovered in a garden by one of the natives while digging. They were in a small copper pot. Pandu is [illegible] means Paudu's cases or holes. Pandu is a very celebrated personage in the Hindu mythology, and a great warrior; it is common in India to ascribe to him all great works of antiquity: this term, therefore, only shows that these places are very ancient, and that the present inhabitants are quite ignorant of their origin.

Specimens from the Prolusions of SHARON TURNER, F.A.S.

CENSURE OF THE BYRON SCHOOL.

The voice of blame I hate to hear or swell,
And yet some strain the censor's frown repel.
Whose [illegible] Corsairs, Alps and Haddads tenets
And all the pantheon throng and motley emblems,
Paris and Weimar drilled me to admire
Outrageous sentiment and maniac fire.
Mark humble Shaftesbury and we toil,
And their cold sparks in vain [illegible] British soil.
Our rage for novelty in gothic guise,
And German fiend-lights crowd our tales.
Montorio, Bertram, Christabell's delight;
Ambrosios, sorcerers, bravos, fiends affright.
Thus in my youth were the poetic book
Of Bacchus' orgies gave the poet rule.
If chew'd opium wer'ing happiest muse,
And her best forms, phantasmagoria views.

* Plinii *Hist. Naturæ.* l. 29. c. 3.

CONTRAST BETWEEN ANCIENT AND MODERN TRAGEDY.

The Tragic Muse there owns a human heart,
And human voices from her breast depart.
Her terror ne'er approaches the grotesque;
Her pangs, no passions torture to burlesque,
No heroes there half-fiends, half-maniacs, rave;
No incidents incredible deprave.
The daily theatre of life supplies
All that affect, alarm us, or surprise.
Now, tir'd of nature, Greece, and Shakespeare too;
The wild and violent, our bards pursue.
The false sublime; th' unnatural and deform'd
Are now the spells by which our hearts are warm'd.

CHARACTERS OF SOME OF OUR LEADING POETS.

Lord Byron—

Byron! th' ethereal touch has bless'd thy frame,
Nurture—obey the lofty native's aim.
Permit it to its source divine to soar,
And like the lark, high-darting, carol and adore,
To thy entrusted genius be more just,
'Twas born for hear'n? why gravels it in dust?
'Tis true the savage characters affright
My their own pangs from crime and lawless might
And ev'n thy Childe, so woe-begone complains;
We learn to shun his humour by his pains.

Walter Scott—

Thy scenes vivacious, bustling, free and true,
Thou, Son of Genius, ever bright and new,
And ever pleasing, Prorsus Scott! I praise,
For harmless cheerfulness thy pen conveys.
Thou hast not struck the muses' noblest lyre;
Nor on high ethic themes employ'd thy fire.
But Nature guides thee thro' thy laurell'd field,
And unrepented joys thy warblings yield.
Thy scenes delight, but not deprave the mind,
No ruffian blasm'd into worth we find.
Virtue and vice in no confusion join,
Crime stands pourtray'd as crime with clear design.
Thy characters no monstrous unions plan;
No statues, half Apollo and half Pan.
Nature, tho' not sublimed, yet not debas'd,
Inculcates no deteriorated taste.

Mr. Southey—

Southey! on thee descends thy long-wooed fame,
Hail to thy moral soul; thy high-plann'd aim
The noblest feelings in thy bosom glow,
And from thy lips the virtues love to flow.
Thy mission'd maid inspires us to abhor
The baleful deeds of fierce, ambitious war,
And breathes in sweetest notes, when battles cease,
The love of reason, heav'n, and rural peace.
With epic majesty, thy periods roll,
Sonorous; varied, one harmonious whole.

Mr. Crabbe—

Poetical anatomist of woe,
With careless melody Crabbe's numbers flow.
Easy, lax, pensive, yet his truths allure.
The faithful Dutch-depicter of our poor,
Plaintive he warbles, and dismayed we read,
Till cold misanthropy becomes our creed.
So comments once and partial extracts did
My thought to doubt, ere on the works I fed.
But when his stream of mind, before my sight,
Flow'd in its own clear eloquence and light,
The muse's Xenophon I hail'd.

Campbell—

The soul's true vigour glows in Campbell's strains
In Hope's gay visions, and when Gertrude plains,
How keen the touch of sympathy we feel
when Hohenlinden makes the dire appeal!
In many a lay th' electric flashes dart
A verse—a line—warm rushing to the heart.
And now the critic swells the poet's fame;
Taste, judgment, feeling, truth, the sketches claim.

Wordsworth—

Thy spirit, Wordsworth! with the moral band
In heart and mind associate claims to stand,
Tho' all the seven ages to their end,
Babe, infant, schoolboy, youth, man, lover, friend,
Sing in thy varied but unequal lays;
Yet all to ethic purpose is thy praise.
Enshrining merit! which defies the grave,
And will most bless thee when nought else can save.
But why the quaint in humble life select,
And mystic meanings in rude mind detect?

* * * * * *

Such musing mind of old, in all things saw
The presence of some God, not nature's law.
Dreamer, feelings, impulses, hopes, fears were still
Deem'd some Divinity's directing will.
E'en chickens could not eat, nor eaglets fly,
But augurs heard some message from the sky,
Waste not thy genius on a vulgar tale;
'Tis making mystery in eating kail.
When Fancy with the allegories spoils
The pure beam scriptures and, confusing, toils
'Tis hailed reading Homer, who perceives
The system of Linnæus in its leaves.
Oft has I seen along thy mountain vales,
The tones of Milton's harp my ear regales.
The lofty diction, and his loftier mind.
Swell from thy pipe, with grace and feeling join'd
Give them a subject worthy of their source;
Nor from the Lord's dull soul vague nothings force.

Moore—

Our hearts, too moveable, incline so strong
To sing your throbs, they need no temper'd song.
Prune and expunge what'er the good and wise,
Life's adamantine pillars I must despise.
Now, while thy thoughts with inspiration swell,
Do what thou only canst accomplish well.

Shee—

Good taste, just wit, rich talents, and the flow
Of graceful diction, with the poet's glow,
Did me to forget that Shee inspires,
Art's sacred pencil and the Phœbian lyres.
In converse at his pallet or the board,
What streams of easy eloquence are pour'd!
The polish'd manner and the truest mind,
In life, in art, in poetry combined!
Rare union of such influence of power!
So many muses dropping their best flow

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on 28 June, 2017

TWENTY SECOND.

Calcutta Lottery.

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING.

JANUARY 28, 1820.

PRIZES.

No. 6000 Prize of 20,000 Sa. Rs.

Nos. 2726 and 4914 Prizes of 5,000 Sa. Rs. each.

Nos. 887 1008 1378 1468 2452 2801 4268 4567 and 5886 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

Nos. 225 251 790 2022 3198 3768 3816 3823 4090 4285 5276 5499 and 5962 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

BLANKS.

4 14 74 92 106 115 116 117 128 139 140 145 178 256 305 313 332 351 383 386 425 456 463 471 503 562 592 614 670 673 729 734 780 783 791 795 827 841 850 869 881 895 912 913 924 927 928 935 946 948 950 976.

1007 1043 1050 1055 1057 1059 1060 1081 1089 1134 1135 1141 1161 1171 1189 1195 1205 1239 1241 1262 1276 1280 1341 1350 1377 1389 1391 1398 1419 1458 1459 1477 1519 1599 1631 1641 1643 1662 1666 1690 1698 1787 1789 1792 1802 1843 1846 1864 1880 1884 1905 1909 1947 1953 1972 1975 1985 1998.

2012 2031 2035 2046 2047 2056 2080 2083 2137 2146 2169 2175 2179 2186 2224 2240 2261 2265 2266 2268 2284 2299 2340 2341 2350 2364 2380 2394 2435 2440 2464 2493 2500 2509 2518 2531 2542 2567 2595 2599 2620 2661 2689 2700 2705 2715 2716 2724 2736 2774 2781 2809 2817 2831 2832 2836 2846 2915 2941.

3012 3022 3026 3033 3067 3068 3069 3084 3088 3096 3109 3129 3138 3146 3152 3161 3164 3171 3233 3273 3304 3313 3357 3374 3379 3393 3407 3420 3452 3453 3466 3514 3540 3547 3550 3554 3576 3598 3601 3620 3639 3642 3666 3663 3735 3737 3742 3787 3791 3807 3810 3827 3834 3838 3860 3888 3905 3924 3930 3941 3944 3992 4023 4030 4034 4039 4044 4047 4053 4094 4095 4100 4121 4123 4124 4133 4163 4172 4196 4212 4219 4231 4234 4245 4254 4309 4313 4339 4342 4345 4377 4406 4417 4441 4455 4497 4500 4508 4513 4516 4531 4580 4640 4677 4680 4685 4692 4704 4714 4747 4761 4764 4777 4788 4803 4832 4833 4840 4842 4852 4857 4862 4882 4896 4903 4908 4917 4935 4952 4953 4966 4983 4989.

5008 5011 5024 5027 5069 5074 5088 5114 5115 5117 5130 5136 5144 5147 5150 5173 5177 5179 5204 5215 5222 5238 5255 5258 5284 5324 5326 5362 5364 5367 5402 5409 5415 5450 5465 5507 5531 5538 5547 5548 5556 5568 5571 5580 5600 5620 5622 5627 5628 5652 5660 5690 5718 5766 5769 5779 5781 5783 5788 5794 5796 5821 5826 5859 5867 5915 5936 5951 5975 5991 5996.

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING.

JANUARY 31, 1820.

PRIZES.

Nos. 813, 1297, and 4746, Prizes of 5,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 38 and 4747, Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 53, 209, 602, 663, 1567, 1672, 2749 2760, 3976, 5019, 5353, and 5607, Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 59, 438, 626, 770, 969, 1170, 1806 1818, 8487, 4396, 4502, 4945, 5061, 5116 5349, 5403, and 5907, Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

BLANKS.

19 22 49 72 77 79 91 95 100 105 111 120 144 146 147 156 157 160 174 186 213 215 219 222 246 285 291 310 316 368 380 400 414 428 433 446 449 452 487 491 535 537 557 560 567 568 573 578 583 585 586 596 636 660 676 688 714 716 723 742 751 755 760 768 814 823 830 843 864 886 900 925 926 967 977 987 999

1006 1022 1027 1049 1104 1113 1119 1121 1123 1139 1158 1162 1165 1175 1178 1192 1196 1204 1220 1244 1250 1274 1302 1304 1323 1342 1359 1382 1399 1401 1412 1416 1495 1471 1482 1493 1502 1510 1612 1639 1568 1625 1628 1629 1635 1648 1649 1695 1704 1726 1730 1752 1765 1769 1790 1811 1816 1825 1833 1835 1837 1845 1894 1913 1914 1919 1922 1924 1951 1962 2010 2037 2041 2044 2048 2076 2081 2088 2087 2112 2116 2117 2129 2150 2186 2170 2209 2210 2218 2230 2235 2250 2257 2259 2264 2266 2274 2287 2306 2314 2315 2331 2358 2383 2399 2413 2432 2445 2454 2459 2495 2501 2505 2564 2568 2569 2570 2578 2592 2603 2633 2643 2645 2656 2662 2699 2708 2713 2727 2728 2734 2735 2741 2743 2761 2780 2787 2789 2791 2793 2795 2797 2830 2842 2855 2863 2888 2894 2906 2912 2919 2927 2929 2960 2966

3019 3020 3035 3042 3066 3072 3103 3108 3112 3118 3136 3139 3149 3157 3160 3172 3177 3188 3204 3210 3232 3237 3278 3336 3347 3349 3352 3403 3426 3435 3441 3449 3455 3472 3501 3508 3513 3526 3534 3536 3562 3596 3611 3630 3634 3667 3649 3651 3667 3684 3696 3707 3713 3725 3730 3761 3785 3797 3804 3819 3840 3848 3850 3853 3873 3876 3891 3908 3919 3934 3980 3997 3762 3774 3780

4022 4032 4058 4061 4073 4075 4097 4107 4108 4146 4157 4164 4165 4182 4197 4227 4246 4281 4300 4320 4360 4363 4379 4384 4406 4407 4410 4426 4436 4450 4462 4464 4466 4469 4476 4490 4528 4536 4542 4561 4576 4578 4584 4589 4604 4606 4638 4640 4650 4653 4661 4668 4673 4686 4721 4722 4730 4745 4763 4770 4771 4791 4816 4822 4824 4825 4854 4868 4878 4892 4900 4910 4916 4940 4941 4944 4946 4955 4982 4993 5003 5006 5020 5028 5052 5079 5081 5084 5085 5103 5106 5125 5141 5145 5172 5189 5192 5195 5201 5203 5205 5226 5233 5249 5261 5265 5281 5300 5330 5333 5361 5389 5391 5404 5407 5409 5412 5422 5437 5448 5458 5484 5504 5514 5526 5527 5528 5533 5540 5541 5576 5591 5668 5609 5696 5720 5724 5784 5790 5800 5811 5818 5836 5851 5855 5857 5858 5861 5869 5899 5902 5911 5955 5956 5959 5970 5984

SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

FEBRUARY 2 1820.

PRIZES.

Nos. 2089 4302 Prizes of 10,000 Rs. each.

Nos. 2684 4323 and 4645 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 189 335 507 1308 1686 2094 2158 4153 4200 4689 4994 5768 and 5892 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 56 173 276 434 657 1065 1390 1541 1519 1809 1830 2167 2540 2874 3202 3225 4330 4472 4774 4950 5216 5449 5559 and 5688 Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

BLANKS.

23 34 41 46 58 63 71 80 114 122 126 131 158 160 181 192 211 218 232 258 281 307 344 347 362 367 371 372 378 391 408 421 423 437 440 441 476 509 533 536 594 611 619 628 638 652 656 658 684 703 726 731 741 794 796 816 829 831 832 866 882 902 937 940 954 971 983 992

1023 1028 1031 1052 1067 1154 1176 1210 1213 1214 1217 1219 1220 1228 1247 1250 1265 1281 1285 1301 1306 1315 1319 1337 1343 1346 1347 1354 1372 1387 1392 1400 1418 1423 1424 1425 1451 1465 1532 1545 1569 1574 1613 1614 1616 1634 1657 1659 1694 1699 1744 1750 1766 1774 1796 1805 1810 1822 1849 1865 1883 1910 1932 1933 1943 1946 1988

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PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	15	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo, In Bond,	per Gallon		2	50
BEER, Hodgson's,	none. per hhd.			
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	5	0	00
Malabar White,	Bombay Candy.	62	0	00
Red,		70	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	25	0	0
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	35	0	0
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 21 mds.	80	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S.md. of 42 seers	26	0	0
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.			
" 5 to 8,	" "	30	0	00
CANVAS, Bengal,		11	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe, M.	per Surat md of 42 seers	70	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	50
Sumatra,		none		
Buta,				
Malabar,				
CLOVES, Eastern,	per Surat md of 42 seers	68	0	00
Bourbon,	no demand	61	0	00
COCHINEAL, good;	per pound.	14	2	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	21	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
COIR, Amendiva,		70	0	00
Laccadivie, garbled,	Cd. of 21 Md.	58	0	00
Ceylon,		32	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Surat md.	23	0	00
Plate,	" "	22	2	00
Bolts,	" "	24	0	00
Slab,	" "	23	0	00
Persian,	" "	23	0	00
COPRAH,	Bombay candy 22 mds.	42	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3	0	00
Brazil,	" "	2	0	00
CORDAGE,	per cwt.	27	0	00
Patent,	" "			
COTTON, Ahmood,	per Surat Cd. of 21 Maunds or 7 Cwt. old nominal,	210	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		220	0	00
Bownaghur,		200	0	00
Ditto Tuomil,		215	0	00
Limree Wudwan,		200	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		215	0	00
Kutch,		200	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		210	0	00
Maugrole & Pore	none	180	0	00
CUREAT,	per Surat maund	8	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per S. Cy. of 22 mds.	25	2	00
Ditto boiled		30	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH, 1st sort,	Surat maund	60	0	00
2d ditto,	"	50	0	00
3d ditto,	"	40	0	00
GALL NUTS,	per Surat maund	25	0	00
GHEE, Carnachy,	per Bombay maund	7	2	00
GINGER, Bengal,	per Surat Cy of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	55	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	28	0	00
Bownagur, & Goga.	" "	30	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	11	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	110	0	00
Gambage,	Europe market,			
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,		110	0	00
Myrrh,	per Surat maund	18	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	per lb.		2	00
GUNNEE, Patta,	per 100	12	0	00
Ditto Bags,		11	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koreen,	per Bombay Candy.	70	0	00
Gunny,	per Ditto	60	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	60	0	00
HONEY, good,	cash.	10	0	00
HINGRO, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	10	0	00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market,	per S. md.	93	0	00
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	62	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	64	0	00
English Square,	" "	44	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	45	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	" "	48	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch,	per cwt	11	0	00
4 a 10,	" "	10	0	00
Hoops,	per cwt.	11	0	00
Kentledge,	per cwt.	3	0	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	per cwt.	10	2	00
Sheet	" "	10	0	00
Red,	" "	12	0	00
White	" "	13	0	00
China,	" "	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, 1st Jut	per Gallon	4	0	00
MACE, good	per pound	3	1	00
MUHSEET	Surat md.			
Mocha,	"	75	0	00
Bussorah,	"	5	0	00
NAILS, Copper,	per cwt.	60	0	00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	1	00
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	3	2	00
Ditto Jeddy,	Ditto ditto	3	1	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	per lbay.	0	3	00
Black,	"	00	1	10
Green,	"	1	0	00
Yellow	"			
Red	"			
Blue,	"	00	2	88
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	138	0	00
Bluicole,	"	143	0	00
Eastern,	"	140	0	00
PEEPUR,	per S. maund	7	2	00
Mool,	per ditto	8	0	00
PITCH,	per barrel	20	0	00
PUTCHOCK,	Surat maund	15	0	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	29	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	8	0	00
Ditto unhoiled 2 do.	do. do.	7	0	00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	5	2	00
Ditto Cargo,		5	0	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	50	0	00
Bussorah,		35	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALT,	per rack of 40 tons	120	0	00
Rock,	per Surat maund			
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	180	0	00
SHELL, N. Pearl	Cwt.	13	0	00
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	16	2	00
Ditto, Canton,	15 seers to a B'bay md	15	0	00
1 sort				
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	14	0	00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	13	0	00
Bengal, Bannock, 1 sort,		14	0	00
SPIRITS, Brandy,	per gallon	5	0	00
Hollands	per Case	30	0	00
Bengal Rum, in bond,	per Gallon	1	2	00
STEEL, in Tubs,	per cwt.	12	0	00
Bundle,	" "	13	0	00
STICK, Lac, Bengal,	per Surat maund.	6	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	26	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	23	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 41½ seers	none		
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	8	2	00
Ditto 2 sort,		5	1	00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43½ seers	9	0	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	8	2	00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	7	2	00
TAR, Stockholm	per " Barrel	30	0	00
TERRA Japonica,	per Bom. Cy.	40	0	00
Ghautee,	" "	80	0	00
Pegue,	" Surat Candy	none.		
TIN PLATES, I. C.	per " box	19	0	00
in large slab,	per S. md. 40 seers	12	0	00
TINCALL,				
Borax,				
TURPENTINE,	per " barrel			
Spirits,	" per " gallon	4	2	00
TURMERIC, Bengal,	per Surat Candy	35	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	11	0	00
VERDIGREASE,	per lb.	2	1	00
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	0	50
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	15	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Surat maund	18	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	per " dozen	40	0	00
Port,	" " "	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	" per " pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	per Cd. of 8 Parah	33	0	00
Ditto Red,		30	0	00
Hansia, White,		38	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	218	0	00
German Crowns,	per 100	212	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	490	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	478	0	00

Remittance to England at six months 2 3 per Rupee

Freight to England, dead weight 4 £. per Ton.
Loose Freight 5 £.

Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 108 per 100 Sicca Rs.
on Madras, par